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OUR NEED OF SEA-POWER.

STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER.

NO COMPETITION DESIRED WITH AMERICA.

DEFENCE IN WAR-TIME.

"Sir Austen Chamberlain made an important statement yesterday in the House of Commons regarding Britain's policy at the Geneva naval conference, with a view to removing misunderstandings."

He pointed out how the British Government was quite in accord with the desire expressed by the President of the United States for a reduction of expenditure on naval armament while retaining national security, and denied that Britain desired to destroy the equality of sea-power between Britain and America.

The question of cruisers involved the division into two classes, owing to the bigger ones counting similarly to large fighting vessels like battleships. For these it was necessary to have a definite limit of strength. But in the case of the small cruisers, which were used for policing purposes in time of peace, and as defence units on the long lines of the Empire's sea routes of commerce and communications in time of war, there could be no limit imposed.

Regarding small cruisers, Britain suggested that they be regulated as to numbers according to the special needs of the respective Powers. In this connexion, the claims of the widely-scattered Empire were emphasised.

EMPIRE MUST BE SAFEGUARDED.

London, July 27. Sir Austen Chamberlain in the speech with one able to adopt a different scheme. (Cheers), was improper at this stage to make There would be nominal parity, but real inequality (cheers), therefore in the opinion of His Majesty's Government no provision open to such criticism should be given the international authority already possessed by those parts of the Washington treaty dealing with strength of numbers.

The British Government had even been charged with the desire to destroy the equality of sea power between the United States and the British Empire, which the Washington conference contemplated, a suspicion for which there was no foundation.

In accordance with President Coolidge's desire still further to diminish naval expenditure while maintaining national security, His Majesty's Government were of the opinion that their need be no difficulty in arriving at a temporary arrangement about immediate or future cruiser building, but the British Empire cannot be asked to give any such temporary arrangement the formal surrender of maritime equality by the British Empire, the consummation of which the Government was well assured was no part of the President's policy. (Cheers).

Querist Replied To.

Replies to Commander Kenworthy. Sir Austen Chamberlain denied a statement current abroad that the British delegates at the beginning of the conference demanded 600,000 tons in cruisers, and said that Mr. W. C. Bridgeman had never mentioned 600,000 tons.

He promised Mr. J. R. Clynes that there would be an opportunity for discussion on the resumption of Parliament in November.

A similar statement on the Geneva conference was made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords.—Reuter.

The Full Text.

London, July 27. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary and Acting Premier, made a statement in the House of Commons regarding the naval limitation discussions. He said:

"The Government thought it necessary to have an opportunity of conferring verbally with the British delegates in order that they might have a full understanding of the position reached in the Geneva negotiations, and be enabled to take a decision on certain points referred to them by the delegates."

No such statement can reasonably be made about two nations, one of which had ten cruisers of 10,000 tons, while the other had twenty cruisers of 5,000 tons.

Anomalous Position.

The country which was obliged to distribute its available tonnage among the smaller units, would be

(Continued on Page 14.)

ANXIETY FOR FUTURE OF FAMILY.

LOCAL CHINESE RESIDENT'S TESTAMENT.

A SON'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Interesting comments are made in the will of Fung Shuet-kang, alias Fung Ping-sheung, alias Fung Yee Yuen-tong, late of Hongkong, who died at No. 12, Chuen Sin Tung Wang Street, Canton, on May 11th, last year. He leaves estate in Hongkong to the value of \$7,500, with extensive properties in Canton and Fatshan.

Probate has been granted to Li Shi, alias Li Chung-ping, a daughter-in-law, living at No. 3 Man Chung Terrace, Wongneichong.

After referring to the two branches of the family, including his own son, and the descendants of his brother, who is now dead, the will states: "At present I have discovered that my son has indulged in extravagance, being unable to earn a living himself and, in addition, often involving me in debts contracted by him for which I have paid and advanced on his behalf, and the payment of which has nearly rendered my income scarcely sufficient to meet my expenditure."

"I am very anxious about the future when the whole family might be left in gold and hunger. At present my old wife, my first concubine and my second concubine are still living. A large amount is still required to maintain the old and to meet the expenses for funeral and burial. Moreover, of the two branches of the family, there are five grandsons, and one granddaughter, and their turns at marriage are fast approaching and pressing hard upon us."

Standing on Precipice.

"Looking to the future, I feel as if I were standing on a precipice over an endless sheet of water which is very dangerous and horrible. I am therefore compelled to devise means beforehand for the protection of my estate, and direct that all the houses, family estate, property and businesses be handed over to my daughter-in-law Li Shi for her control."

He directs that no-one is entitled to interfere with Li Shi in the management of the property, and gives her power to collect the profits and share them out for family expenses, with power to invest any surplus.

He continues: "Li Shi is at liberty to take the will and have it registered and placed on record in order to prevent bad sons and grandsons from committing evils in the future."

He concludes that although he is an old man, he can still manage affairs, and if he lives to reach the age of 100 he will still wish Li Shi to control the property.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY REVIEWED.

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS NOTED.

Washington, July 27. The Federal Reserve Board's monthly report says that the output of industry declined seasonally in June, particularly the production of iron and steel.

There was also a decline in automobile, silk and sugar production, but the cotton and woolen mills continued active, and the production of manufactures as a group was larger than in June of last year.

The value of building contracts awarded was larger than in any previous month, due, *inter alia*, to an increase in the number of contracts for public works and utilities.

The general price levels were practically unchanged.—Reuter's American Service.

PHENOMENAL INDIAN RAINS.

COTTON CROP MAY BE RUINED.

Bombay, July 27. It is feared that the cotton crop will be seriously affected owing to the phenomenal rains, in the Gujarat district, including 15 inches at Ahmedabad, which has caused widespread havoc.

It is still raining.—Reuter.

THE WHITE LINE.

BARRISTER UPHOLDS LIBERTY.

POLICE CONSTABLE FINED.

A nominal fine of \$1 was imposed by Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning on the Indian constable who was charged with assault by Mr. Lo Hin-shing, barrister, in connexion with an incident which took place on the "white line" marked area, at the junction of Des Voeux Road, Central, and Pedder Street, on the 17th instant.

When the case was re-opened this morning, Mr. Lo, who was conducting his own case, said that he brought the charge before the Court not so much for the welfare of his personal grievances for the benefit of the public. He thought there had been a great outcry against the ill-mannered way in which traffic men on duty there behaved towards some pedestrians. The question raised was one of great importance to the public as well as to the police. If such traffic duties were not carried out in a proper manner, then the "white line" system would lose its effectiveness, but if on the other hand policemen were allowed to interfere in the right-of-way

SOLVIKEN PIRACY.

Powers to Take Joint Action?

Oslo, July 27.

With reference to the pirate attack on the s.s. Solviken, which caused so much indignation in Norway, the Foreign Office has informed the other sea-faring Powers that it has agreed to take joint action.—Reuter.

of pedestrians, a great injury might be done.

He wished to make it clear that he did not desire to launch an unjustifiable attack on the Hong Kong Police, and he should be sorry indeed if the action cast any reflection upon the fair name of the force. He was not in sympathy with those who systematically attacked the police, for he had great admiration and sympathy for them.

Dealing with the charge, he said he was relying on Section 43 of the Offence Against the Persons Ordinance. He did not wish to ridicule the white line system at Pedder Street, because he thought it was a splendid system. His grievance was that personal safety should not be considered at the expense of personal liberty, and no considerations of safety should outweigh the liberty of individuals.

The liberty of individuals had been jealously safeguarded by English law, and Mr. Lo went on to quote famous statutes wherein personal liberty was protected.

Complainant Describes Scene.

Going into the box, Mr. Lo said that on the Sunday afternoon in question he walked towards Blake Pier with the intention of catching a bus, but missing it, retraced his steps from the Post Office corner towards the Union Building corner.

Then, without giving thought to the existence of the white lines, he cut across the junction towards the Hong Kong Hotel corner, just to the left of the beacon light. He suddenly felt a tug at his arm, and turning round, he saw the constable pointing towards Jardine's corner. Witness asked him what he wanted him to do there, and the defendant caught him by the arm and shook him so hard that a parcel of newspapers he was carrying dropped to the ground. The defendant constable was under arrest. He accompanied the Indian to the Central Police Station.

At the Police Station, Inspector Spear said that he (witness) as a member of the Bar should know better.

His Worship overruled the last remark as being immaterial.

In reply to Mr. Worship, Mr. Lo said that on being arrested he gave the Indian his name and address, and asked that he should be freed

(Continued on Page 14.)

HONGKONG MERCHANT KIDNAPPED.

BETRAYAL BY UNFAITHFUL FRIEND.

TIMELY RESCUE BY TROOPS.

How a rich Hongkong merchant, named Pau Chun-fang, the proprietor and manager of the Dragon Motor Livery Service, 24, Des Voeux Road, Central, was kidnapped by bandits in Kong-moon, is told in the vernacular press.

Some time last year, a friend of

Mr. Pau, with whom the latter was on intimate terms, told the motor-lorry merchant that certain merchants in Kong-moon wanted to purchase some cars, adding that he should not miss the opportunity of making a small fortune by going there. Not suspecting anything, Mr. Pau went to Kong-moon with his friend to talk over the matter of the purchase. Having succeeded in persuading the merchant to travel to Kong-moon, the friend lured him into the hands of bandits, and then disappeared.

For several months Mr. Pau

was in the bandits' power, and passed through many hardships.

Big Ransom Demanded.

At first the bandits demanded a ransom of \$35,000, knowing that Mr. Pau was rich. But the victim's family agreed to pay only \$15,000, and so the negotiations dragged on until last month, when the brigands were raided by troops in Kong-moon under the 4th Nationalist Army stationed there.

While the bandits were making their escape, most of their captives were left behind, and Mr. Pau was one of the lucky ones, and was thus rescued.

Having gained his freedom, Mr. Pau went to Macau to search for his unfaithful friend.

It is learned, adds the vernacular press, that a few days ago the man was traced in Macau, and that Mr. Pau had him arrested. Mr. Pau will return to the Colony in the near future.

RECALL OF BRITISH RESERVISTS.

C.M. VESSELS SEIZED.

Five Seized by Chiang.

Shanghai, July 26.

Five ships, belonging to the China Merchants' Steamship Company, have been commanded by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. They left Shanghai for Nanking on July 25.

About 800 Whampoa Military Academy cadets passed through Shanghai, on July 24, on their way from Nanking to Woosung.—Naval Wireless.

Yangtze Conditions.

Shanghai, July 27.

There is nothing further to report. Conditions remain unchanged at the Yangtze ports.—Naval Wireless.

DEFENCE FORCE MATTERS.

Cost To Be Met by Economy.

London, July 27.

The Evening Standard understands that at a private luncheon in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the cost of sending and maintaining the Defence Force at Shanghai would not entail any additional taxation.

He believed he had found a way which would enable him to meet practically the whole cost by "pure economy."

Return of Reservists.

In the House of Commons, re-

plying to questions, Sir Lamington Worthington-Evans said that approximately 2,700 Section A Reservists now in China were due to return this trooping season. Apart from these, 1,000 men would be sent back for their discharge during the current financial year.

No special provision as regards re-instatement in civil employment could be made, but he trusted that employers would do their utmost to re-engage their former employees, and offer work to those who were unemployed when called up.—Reuter.

RETURNING TROOPS.

Gloucesters and Durhams Passing Through.

Feng's Prowess Doubtful.

According to a Peking telegram

to hand, the foreign reports that they have sent a protest to Washington against the 70 per cent tax in China on Philipine cigars.

They claim that it is a treaty infringement, and assert that their export business has been ruined.—Reuter.

Railway and telegraph services between Peking and Hauchow are reported to have been resumed.—Reuter.

The troopship went alongside Holt's wharf to discharge and take

Nam Chung Pao.

(Continued on Page 14.)



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HANKOW TO BEAT NANKING?

NORTH EXPECTS AN EARLY DISINTEGRATION.

SHANSI TUPAN TO BAR WAY TO PEKING.

RED THREAT TO CHEKIANG.

The breakdown in the parley between North and South is said, according to a Peking message, to have been expected. Seemingly the Fengtien die-hards looked upon the Nanking offer of a truce as one of the signs that the Nationalist Government is threatened with disintegration.

However, it is definitely claimed that an arrangement has been come to with the Tupan of Shansi, whereby he will oppose General Feng Yu-hsiang if the latter attempts a march on Peking.

The coming clash between Hankow and Nanking is awaited with much interest in view of the belief that Hankow has a chance of proving victorious. In the meantime, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is occupied on the Shantung border, where hostilities against the North have again become necessary.

That the "Reds" are not by any means subdued is indicated in a report that they are threatening to invade Chekiang province in force, and measures have to be taken to meet this new menace.

It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to questions, that the Class A Reservists in the Shanghai Defence

What a Day!!

Many a man arrives home from the office these days feeling just about flagged out,—a healthful, stimulant drink immediately suggests itself.

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CANTON'S WAR.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK APPOINTS EIGHT FIELD MARSHALS.

Canton, July 27.
General Fan Shek-sang, who was recently sent up to the North River with part of his Yunnanese army, returned to Canton yesterday afternoon to report to General Li Chai-sum the completion of the North River defence.

General Fan's troops, who recently arrived from Kwangsi and have been sent up to the North river to join the anti-Red expedition, are now being concentrated in Shihukwan and vicinity.

According to military circles, instead of sending them into Hunan as was planned, General Fan's army will be assigned to the Kiangsi expedition. The reason for this is that most of the "Reds" in Kiangsi are Yunnanese troops under General Chu Pei-teh and may be won over.

Field Marshals.

The anti-Red expedition against Hunan and Kiangsi is taking form as General Li Chai-sum, the South China military leader has been appointed by Nanking as Field-marshal of the Eighth Nationalist Expeditionary force, and is entrusted with the task of attacking the Reds from the South.

Recently Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, to facilitate the direction of the Nationalist expeditionary forces in different parts of the country, appointed eight Field Marshals.

General Ho Ying-ching is Field Marshal of the First Expeditionary Force, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek (with Pei Chung-hsi acting) commands the Second Force, General Li Chung-yan (who commands the Nationalist Kwangsi contingent) is Field Marshal of the Third Force, General Feng Yu-hsiang, commands the Fourth, General Lui Hsiang (who commands a large Szechuanese army in Chengtu) is Field-marshal of the Fifth Force, General Lu Cheng-hsun (commands Szechuan in Chungking vicinity) is Field Marshal of the Sixth Force, General Chau Shi-cheng, (commands the armies in Kweichow province, who now threatens to attack Hunan from the west) commands the Seventh force, and General Li Chai-sum, who commands the Liangkwang armies, is therefore the Field Marshal of the Eighth Force.

It is understood however that the precedence of these Field Marshals is not arranged according to strength or reputation but by territories.

COTTON PURCHASE.

SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPT.

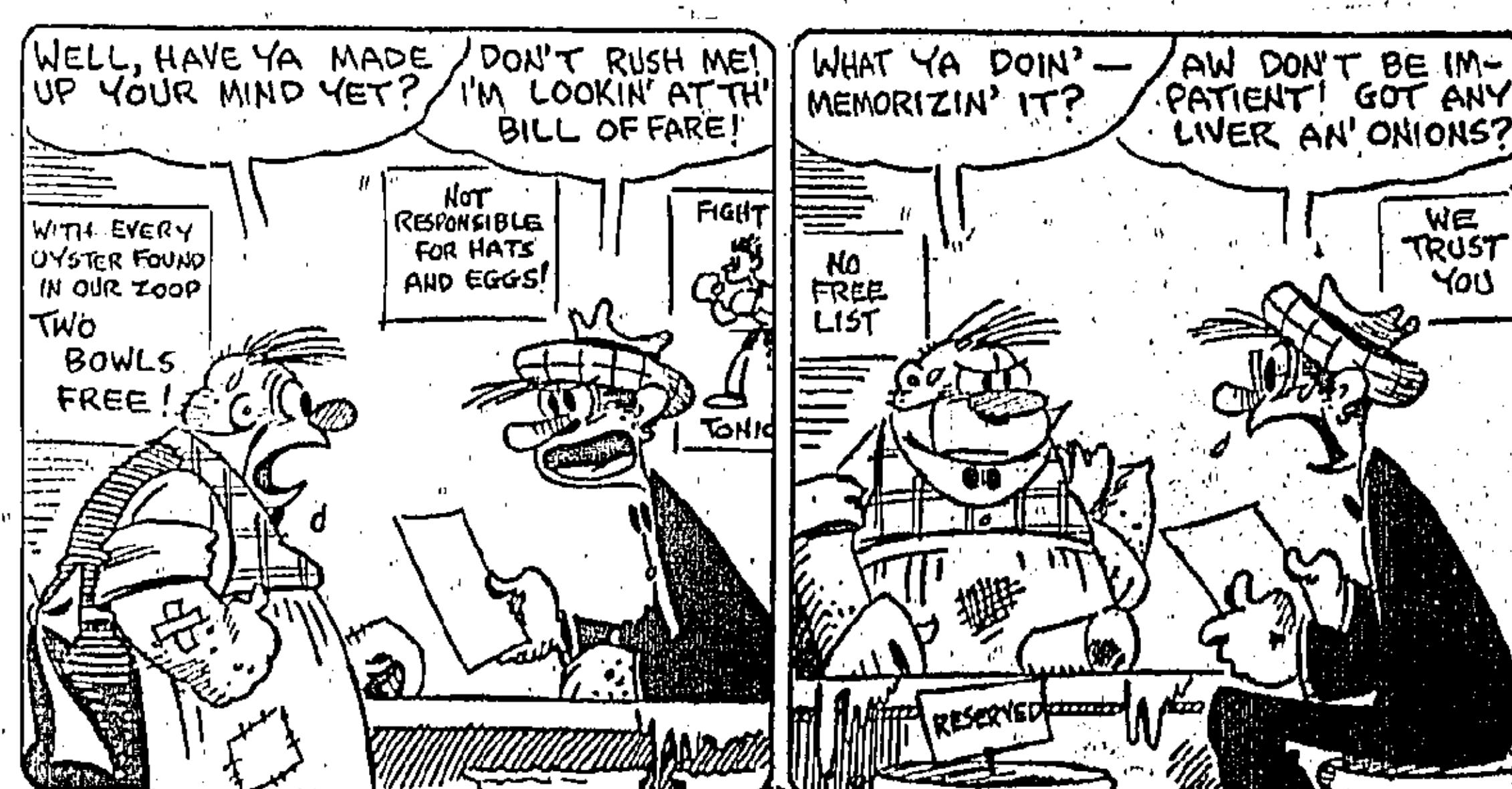
Cairo, July 27.
Protracted efforts of the Soviets to negotiate for the purchase of Egyptian cotton is coming to fruition. The Egyptian Government has decided to sell a half million cantars to a Russian syndicate, which has been requested to send representatives to conclude the deal.—Reuter.

SOVIET CONFISCATION.

RUSSO-ASIATIC COMPANY'S LOSS.

London, July 27.
A loss of £7,500,000, due to the Soviet's confiscation of the Company property, was mentioned in the Chancery Division, when Mr. Justice Eve confirmed the petition of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., for a reduction of capital from £12,000,000 to £4,500,000.—Reuter.

SALESMAN SAM



NEWSPAPER MERGER.

£3,000,000 BRITISH COMPANY REGISTERED.

London, July 27.
A new company, with authorized capital of over £3,000,000 has been registered for the purpose of purchasing various newspapers, including the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*, also to hold controlling interests in *Edinburgh Evening News*, the *Yorkshire Evening News* and the *Doncaster Reformer's American Service*.

The Chairman of the new company is the Marquess of Reading, and the other directors are: Sir David Yule, Sir Thomas Catto, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchinson and Sir Charles Barrie.

The control of the company will be in the hands of the Marquess of Reading, Sir David Yule and Sir Thomas Catto.

The capital will be divided into 800,000 preference shares of £1 each carrying interest at 7 per cent, 700,000 second preference shares of £1, carrying interest at 8 per cent, 1,400,000 ordinary £1 shares and 3,000,000 deferred shares of £1 each.

OBITUARY.

INVENTOR OF CAMOUFLAGE IN WAR.

London, July 27.
The death is reported of Mr. Solomon Joseph Solomon, who initiated camouflage in the British Army.—Reuter.

Mr. Solomon Joseph Solomon was born in London in September 1860. He studied art at Heatherly's, the R. A. schools, Munich Academy, and the Beaux Arts, Paris. He worked in Italy, Spain and Morocco. At the beginning of the war he drew attention to the need for camouflage in modern warfare, and initiated it in the British army. He became a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, and introduced the fishing net, the base of our effective camouflage during the war. He painted a number of famous pictures and was also an author, having written on the subject of "Strategic Camouflage" in 1920, and on the subject of "Practice of Painting."

STRIKE AVERTED.

NEW YORK MAYOR'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

New York, July 27.
An eleventh-hour settlement has averted the threatened strike of subway motormen and trainmen, who demanded recognition of their Union and a twenty per cent increase of wages. All arrangements had been perfected for alternate transport systems tomorrow, when the Mayor called a conference of trade unionists, after which it was announced that the strike had been called off.—Reuter's American Service.

The Trade Unionists yielded to the Mayor's plea not to disturb transport arrangements before the city had completed the construction and operation of the projected independent underground system.—Reuter's American Service.

AVIATION.

FRANCE STILL HOLDS ALTITUDE RECORD.

Washington, July 27.
The official examination of Lieutenant Champion's barograph reveals that the altitude reached did not exceed 39,000 feet than the world's record; namely 40,820 feet, held by a Frenchman is still intact.—Reuter's American Service.

NICARAGUA.

AMERICA'S MILITARY ACTION CRITICISED.

Buenos Aires, July 27.
The Senate, after a speech wherein the military action of the United States in Nicaragua was severely criticised, passed a motion in favour of interpellating the government regarding Argentina's attitude on the subject.—Reuter's American Service.

Another Clash.

Managua, July 27.
A United States Marine and several Nicaraguan Constabulary were wounded when the combined forces engaged in a fresh skirmish with Sandino's troops twenty miles from Ocotel.—Reuter's American Service.

MURDER CAMPAIGN.

MAJOR-GEN. PERKHUROV SENTENCED.

Riga, July 27.
Major-General Perkhurov who, in 1918 headed the anti-revolutionary organisation "Union for the Defence of the Fatherland and Liberty" in Yaroslav province and later fought under Koltchak till 1920, has been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

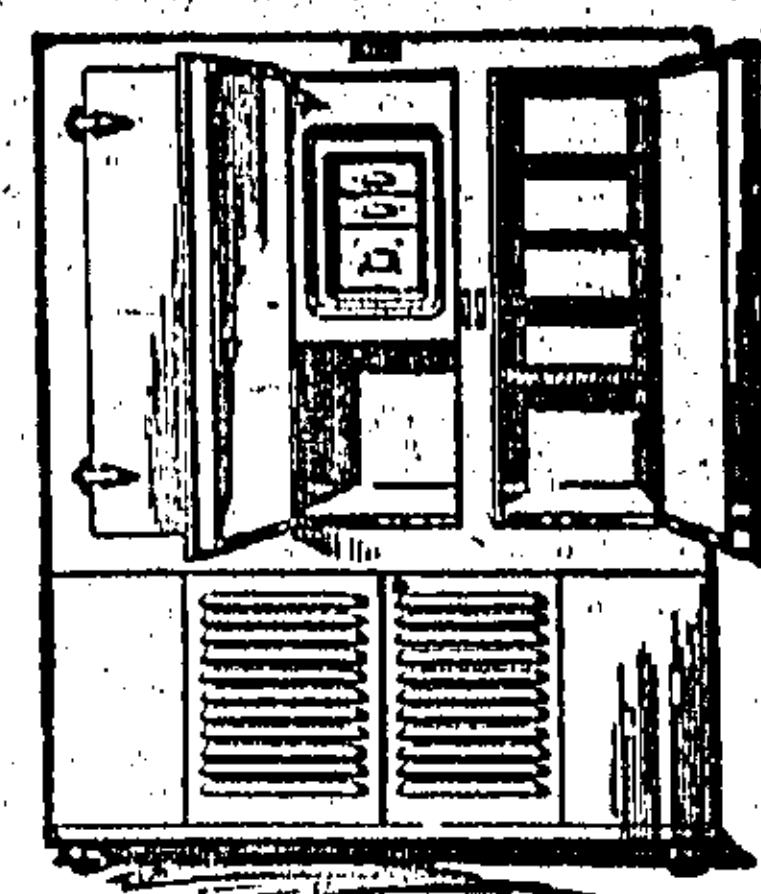
OIL PRODUCTION.

SEMINOLE OPERATORS' DECISION.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, July 27.
Operators in the Seminole oil field have reached an agreement to curtail output and have consented to consider a plan for production on a *pro rata* basis.—Reuter's American Service.

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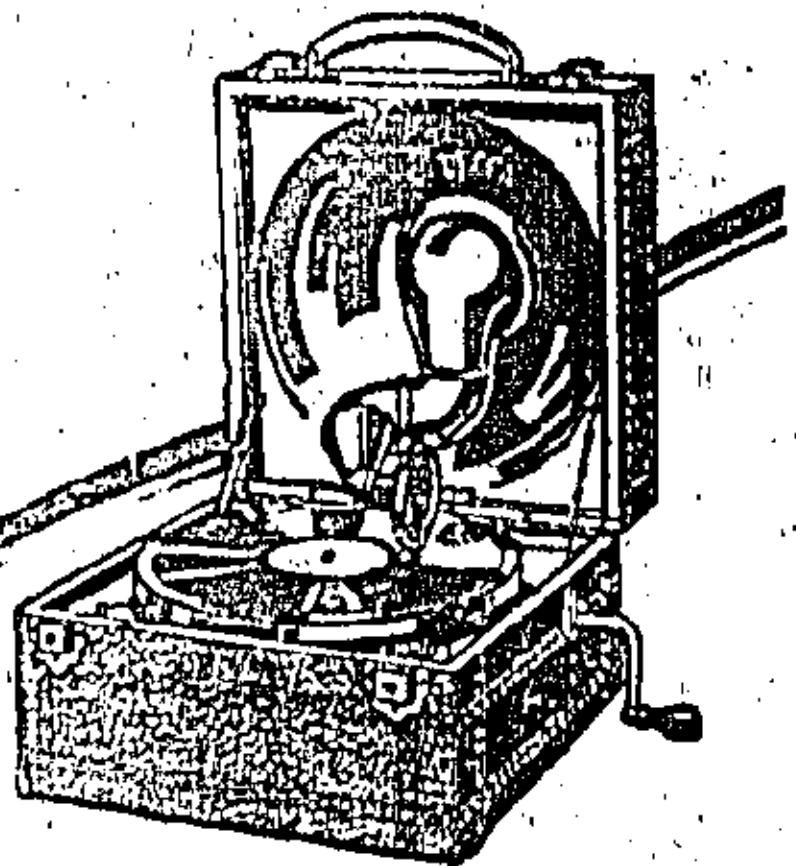
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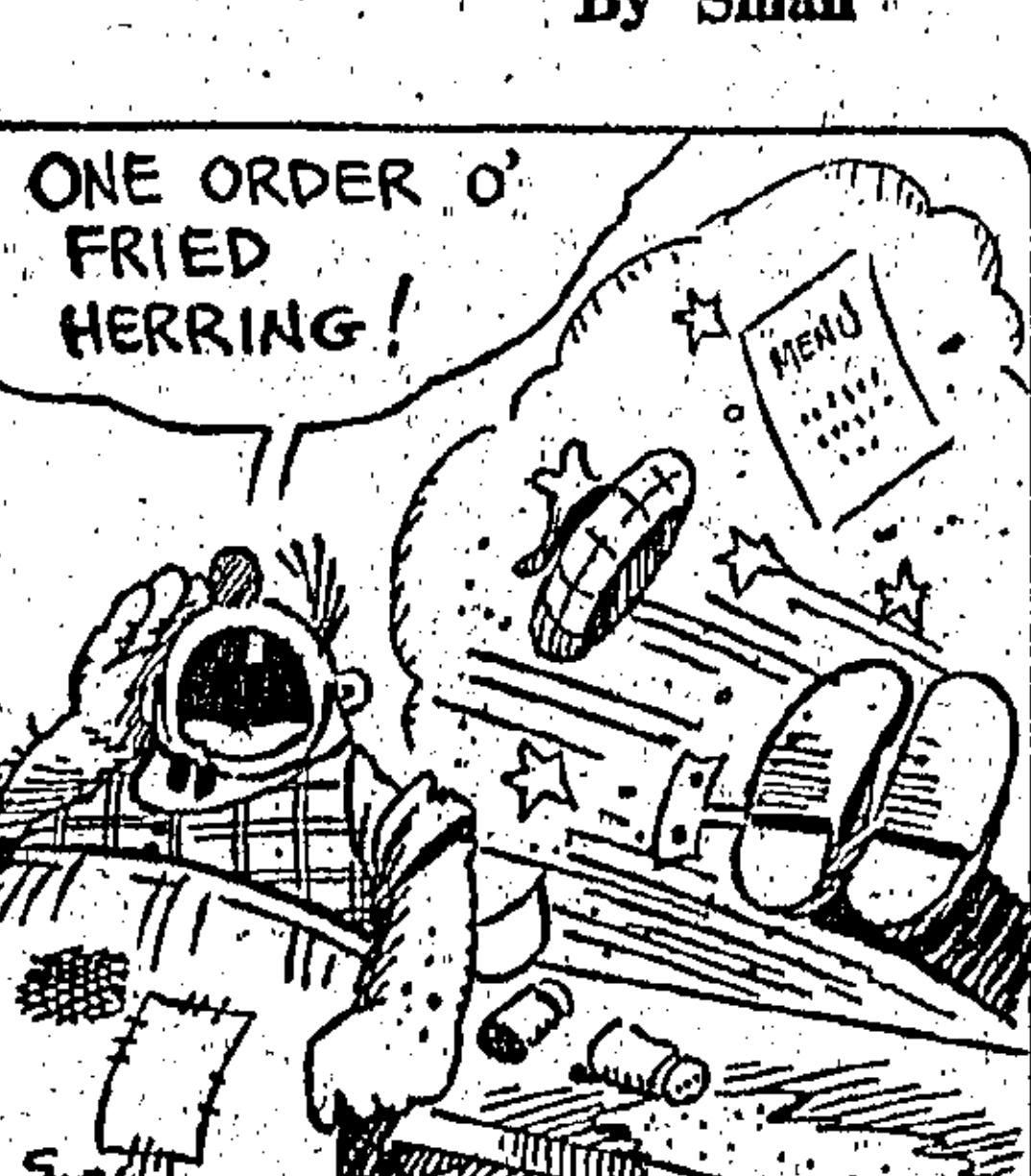
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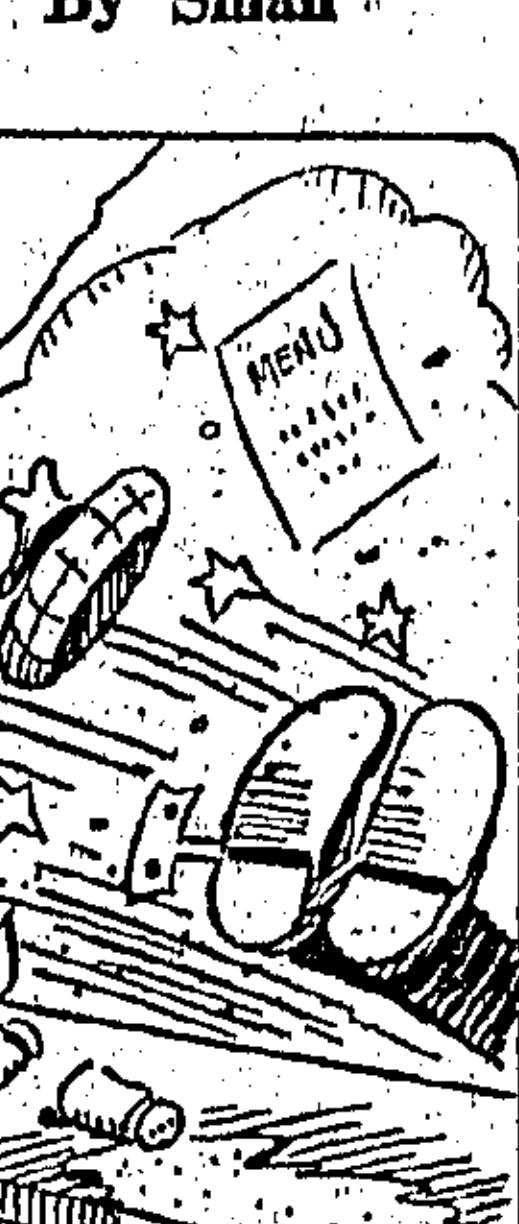
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RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW.—A prize-winning pony at the Richmond Horse Show, Mr. William S. Miller's brown gelding Billot Doux, first in the class for single harness ponies not exceeding 13.2 hands. (Times copyright).



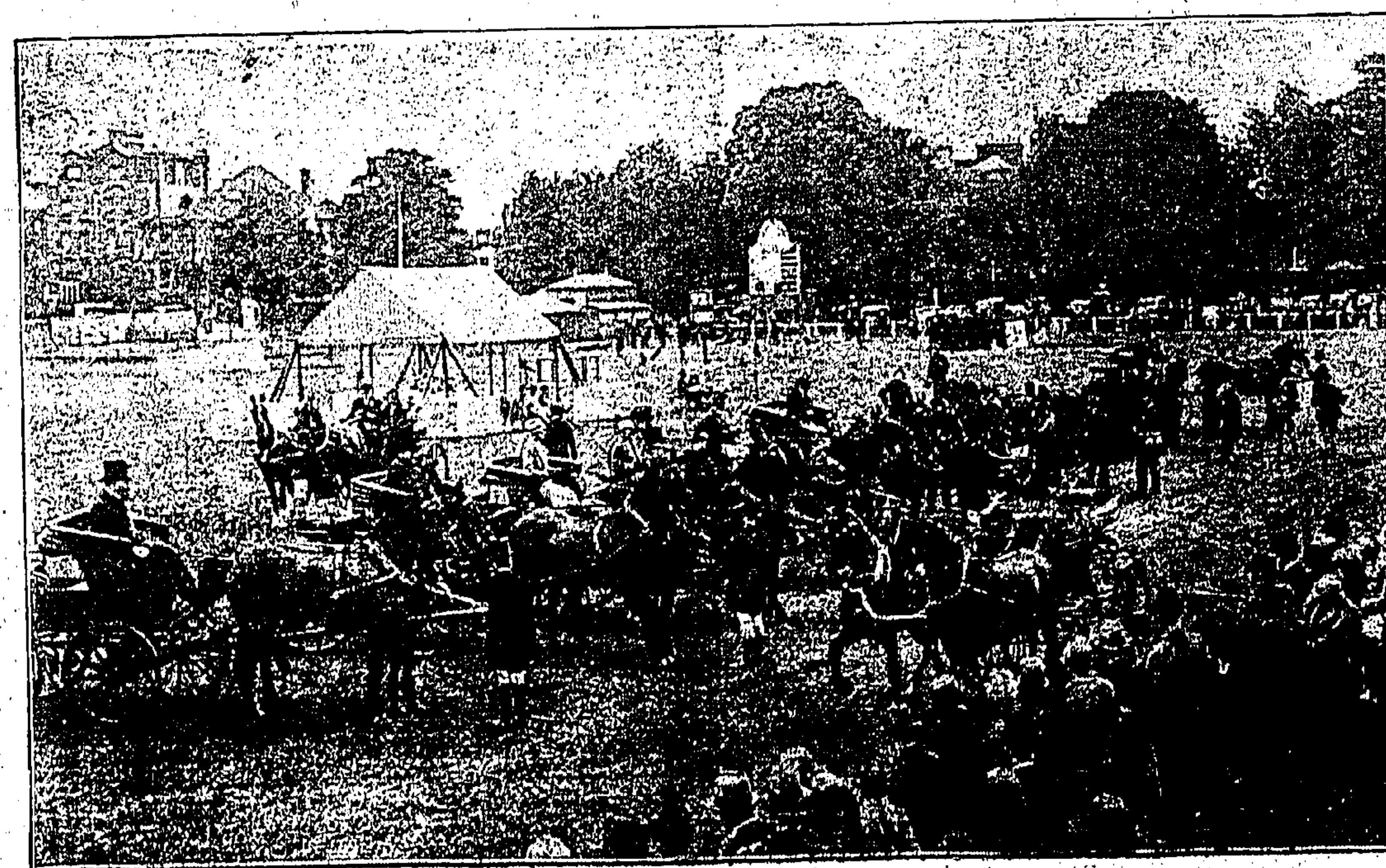
HAWAII FLIGHT.—Carrying the colours of Oakland, California, Ernie Smith (left) Pacific Air Transport mail pilot and Captain C.H. Carter, navigator, made ready to hop off at San Francisco with their destination Honolulu. Carter, however, was unable to go, and Smith took another companion, named Bronte.



BRITISH FLIGHT TO THE EAST.—Flight Lt. Carr (left) and Gillman, photographed on board the oil tanker Donax, after being picked up in the Persian Gulf, where they made a forced descent during the attempted non-stop flight to India. The distance flown before the mishap occurred is estimated at about 3,415 miles. (Times copyright).



"AIDA" AT COVENT GARDEN.—A scene from the performance of "Aida" at Covent Garden showing (on left) Miss Grete Stuckgold as Aida, Mr. Emil Schipper as Amneris; centre, Mr. Aureliano Pertile as Radames; and (right) Mr. Fernando Autori as the King. (Times copyright).



RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW.—A general view of the Old Deer Park, where the Richmond Horse Show was opened. The winners of the Driving Marathon, Mr. Sidney Allen's pair of bays, are seen parading in front of the other competitors in the event. (Times copyright).



PACIFIC FLIGHT.—When Lieut. L.J. Maitland, Washington and Milwaukee flier, left the Pacific coast on a non-stop hop to Hawaii, Lieut. Albert E. Hegenberger (above) was his passenger. The two made the attempt in a triple-motored Fokker, and were the first to succeed.

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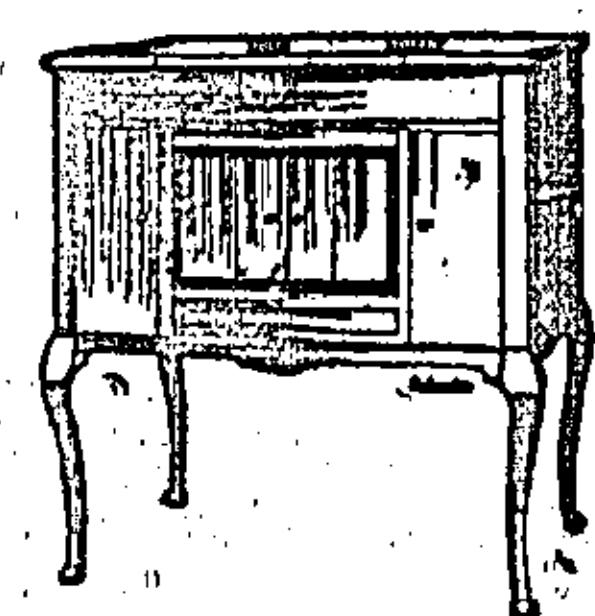
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WANTED.

WANTED.—Suitable employment for youth 16 years, son of soldier regular army. Apply Box No. 249, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By long established American Company young American or Britisher as an office assistant. Reply stating experience to Box No. 248, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT, Wan Chai Cap Road, Hongkong. Apply to S. Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Furnished flat of three rooms. Only married couple need. Apply. Car to door. "Apply Box No. 246, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush system and all modern conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procurator.

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4690.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 15 and 16, second floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

PACKING
We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street.
Tels. C.609 and 3237.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st of August. Hongkong, 28th July, 1927.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We are moving our Office Premises as from 1st August, 1927, to Prince's Building, ground floor, Ice House Street, (next door, Ice House Street), (next Alexandra Cafe).

CALDBECK MACGREGOR AND CO., LTD. (Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong.)

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

It is hereby notified that the following persons have been appointed to hold office as from January 1st, 1927:

LOUIE WAI SUN, Managing Director.
LOUIE LEUNG, Treasurer.

LAM MING FAN, Secretary.
L. G. CHONG, Manager.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN, Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1927.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued
For Batavia, Persian Gulf,
Continental, American and
South African Ports.

The Steamship,

"NYANZA".

Captain L. M. Gordon, R.N.R.

carrying His Majesty's Mails will

be despatched from this port on or

about Wednesday, 3rd August,

1927, at noon, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for

Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this

Office until 5 p.m. the day before

sailing. The contents and value of

all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COMPANY.

Agents,
Hongkong, July 27th, 1927.

ENERVATION.

is a common symptom of these trying, hot days. Loss of appetite,

combined with sleeplessness, pro-

nounced nervousness, due to the

oppressive heat, bring about a con-

dition of the blood and of the ner-

ves that requires correction.

This is the worst time of all the

year to experiment with untried

and unknown remedies. A sure

corrective of the conditions above

described will be found in Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-

ple, an ideal blood alterative and

nerve-tonic, based upon the pre-

scription of a qualified and exper-

enced medical practitioner.

To be had of all chemists, or

sent direct, and post free at \$1.50

per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8.00, by

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,

60, Kiangs Road Shanghai.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Columbia Portable gramaphone perfect condition sacrifice very cheap. Apply Box No. 250, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

At their Sales Room, 8, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

For further particulars and

Conditions of sale apply to:—

MESSRS. HASTINGS, DENNYS AND BOWLEY,

Vendor's Solicitors,

8, Des Voeux Road Central,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

The Auctioneers,

No. 8, Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1927.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 28th July, 1927,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.

At No. 9, Queen's Gardens,
(Ground Floor).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Wednesday, the 27th July, 1927.

Terms.—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

the 4th and 5th August, 1927,
commencing each day at 11 a.m.

with an interval from

1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curios, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.

Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Korean Cabinet with Brass Clasps, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also

Old English Clocks by G. H. Barrall and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock.

One Safe by Milners.

and

One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin.

and

One Piano, Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

and

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms.—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

Public Auction of the under-

mentioned Valuable Properties Situate in the New Territories in the Colony of Hongkong.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 53

on which is situated the Tai Wan Glass Factory.

This Lot is situate at Kowloon

Bay.

A Fish Pond situate at New

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 8 in the

New Territories (Agricultural Lots).

to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on THURSDAY,

the 15th September, 1927,

at 3 o'clock p.m.

in Four Lots

by

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

At their Sales Room, 8, Duddell

Street, Hongkong.

For further particulars and

Conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNYS AND BOWLEY,

Vendor's Solicitors,

Sincere's SALE

NOW
IN FULL SWING

Huge Lots of Bargains
Cleared Everyday.

EARLY SELECTION
ADVISED



A PROTECTIVE COATING

Arrests Rust—Prevents Decay.

PROTECTS,
PRESERVES,
PROLONGS

the Life of Metal, Wood, Composition or Rubberoid
Surfaces.

Used for bridges, tanks, telephone poles, fences,
fire-escapes and structural iron of every description.

It will STOP LEAKS in any kind of roof.

Manufactured by

THE KLEIN MANUFACTURING CO.

Represented by

Messrs Shewan Tomes & Co.,
Import Department.

For Better Comprehension
SOCONY MOTOR OIL

"RICKSHAW" BRAND
CEYLON TEA
Cheapest and Best

From all leading Compradores.

PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

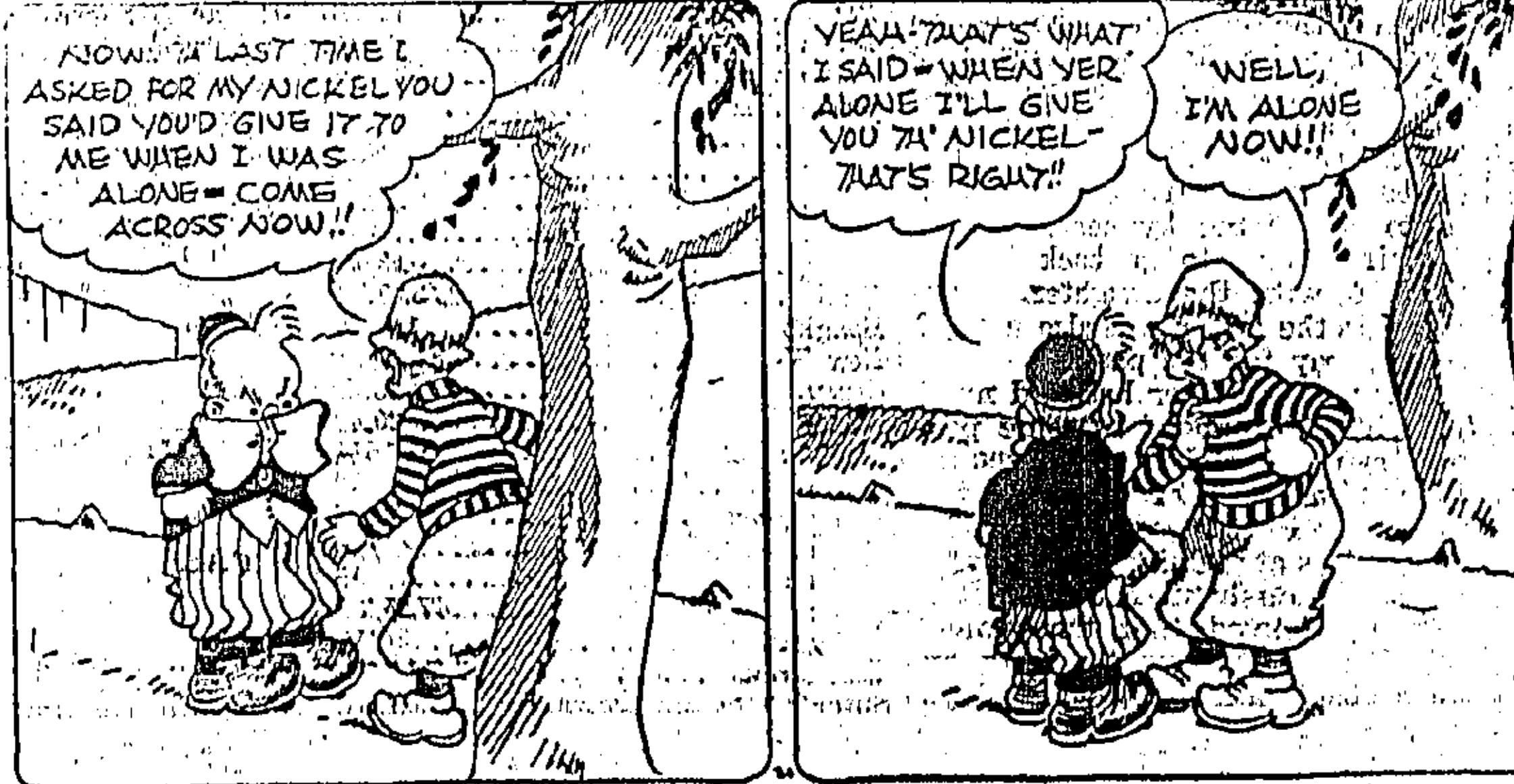
Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.



PROVED
best for
GROWING CHILDREN

In
successful
use since
GRANDMA
was a
baby!

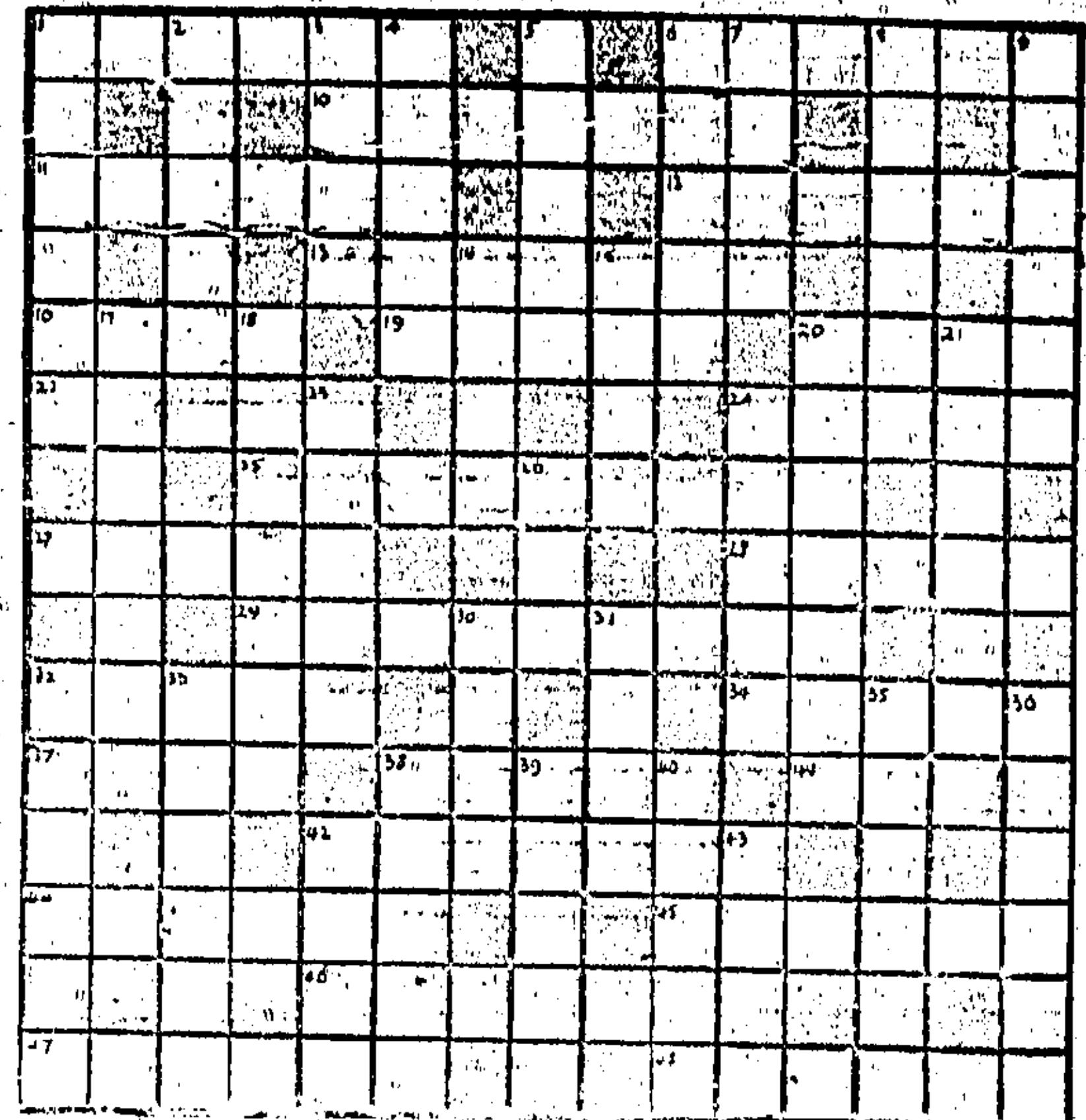
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



Too Much for Willie!



OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

- 1 Strips of leather.
- 2 Short poem.
- 3 Phantom.
- 4 Called.
- 5 An Autumnal colour.
- 6 Those who lose.
- 7 Is in debt.
- 8 Worn out.
- 9 Run away.
- 10 Long handled dish.
- 11 Prophets.
- 12 Ground-nuts.
- 13 Snake.
- 14 Paragraphs.
- 15 Apparently right.
- 16 Gives up.
- 17 Runs.
- 18 Jewish month.
- 19 Passages.
- 20 Fatty substance.
- 21 Names of certain fishes.
- 22 Hawks.
- 23 Young eagle.
- 24 Unlawful.
- 25 Mexican shawl.
- 26 Pertaining to the Kelts.

Yesterday's Puzzle.

Down

- 1 Place of instruction.
- 2 Lifted up.
- 3 Rind of fruit.
- 4 Boundaries.
- 5 Clamour.
- 6 Worthless.
- 7 Burden.
- 8 Take shelter.
- 9 Rights.
- 10 That on which one rests.
- 11 Chief God of Northern mythology.

M	E	R	E	X	E	N	H	U	T	P	O	R	T
A	L	O	N	G	E	N	L	A	K	A	O	O	
R	A	P	T	R	E	F	E	R	T	R	A	P	S
S	I	E	E	R	D	O	M	A	N	T	L	E	S
S	E	R	R	A	S	S	A	Y	E	D	O	N	
S	D	E	E	P	A	C	R	E	A	C	R	E	A
H	A	R	D	E	S	T	P	H	I	C	H	I	S
O	B	A	R	E	M	C	O	O	C	R	A	C	O
R	A	B	B	I	S	E	C	A	T	A	E	A	S
T	S	E	E	N	A	D	A	R	D	S	A	D	R
S	A	H	A	T	T	A	B	H	E	A	B	H	E
E	S	S	E	N	C	E	L	E	C	I	C	O	N
R	I	P	S	T	R	I	E	S	N	O	S	E	S
A	D	I	T	S	R	E	R	E	T	R	E	T	S
S	E	T	S	H	E	A	T	E	S	T	E	S	T

Holiday Trips.

Complete arrangements made for tours of North China, Korea, Japan, including steamship and railway tickets, Hotel and sleeping car reservations. Sight-seeing with native guides, etc.

Other holiday trips arranged to the Philippine Islands, Java, Indo-China and India.

Baggage and Accident Insurance.

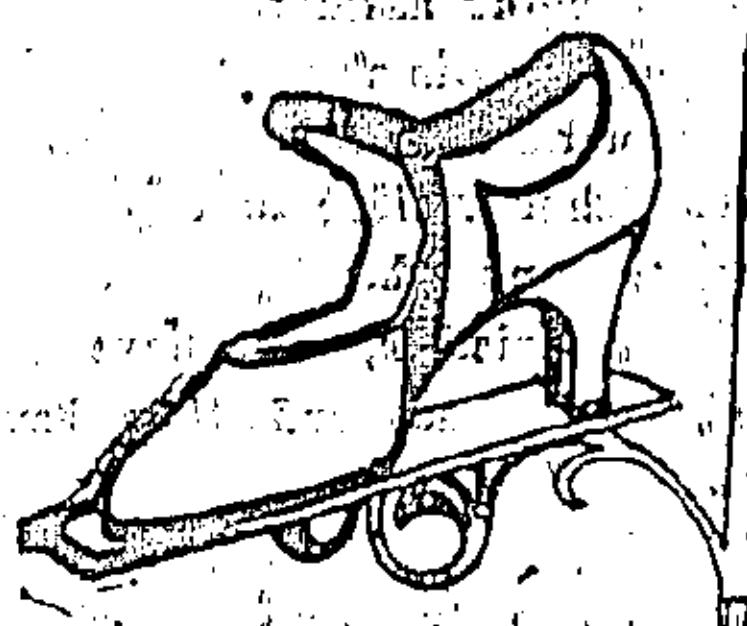
Carry American Express Travellers Cheques.

Other Offices in the Far East—Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Kobe, Manila, Calcutta, and Bombay.

Representatives at other principal points.

For complete information apply to

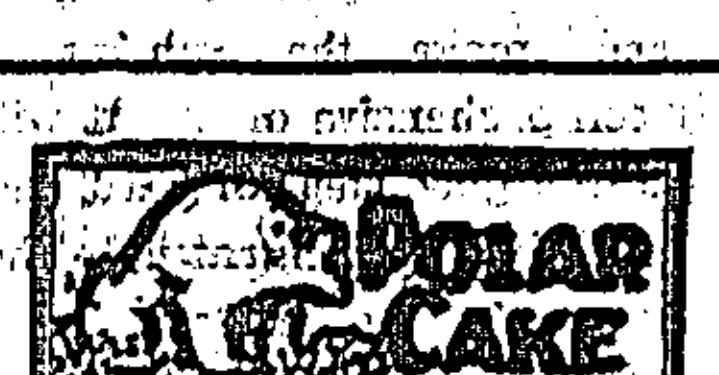
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.
Phone C. 4625.
4a, Des Voeux Road, Central



T. NAKAO

Japanese Shoe Expert
TORTOISE SHELL BOXES
AND OASES A SPECIALTY

Hongkong Hotel Building,
Queen's Road Central,



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the Electro-deposition of Metals in Hongkong, places us in a position to offer reliable and efficient service for the plating of articles in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper.

Artistic finishes in Bronze, Antique Copper, and Oxidized Silver.

Polished and Lacquered Brassware.

William C. Jack & Co., Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
Tel. Central 358. Hongkong

By Blosser



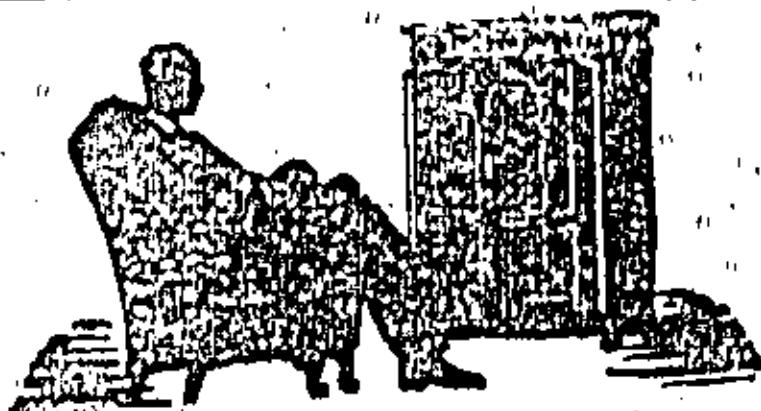
SPECIAL OFFER!

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE TRIPLE EXTRACT

An exquisite and refreshing
adjunct to the toilet

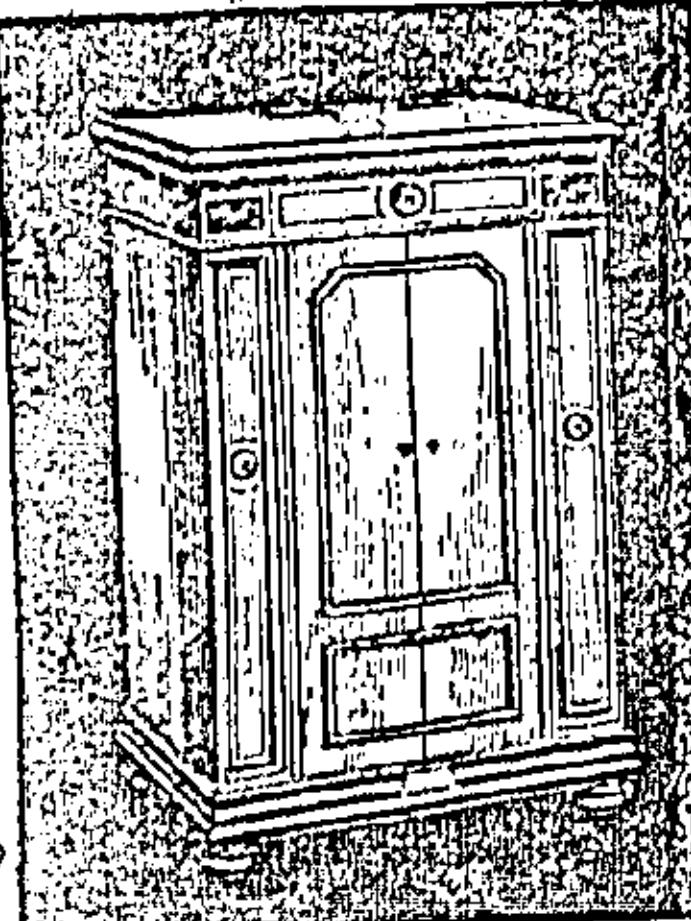
In "MAGNUM" Bottles
\$2 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
Established 1841.
Phone C. 16.



Pay a friendly visit
to our store

WE'LL be mighty glad to have you spend fifteen minutes or so with us some time this week. Listen to the latest Victor Records reproduced on an Orthophonic Victrola. Whether you like modern dance music or the classics; vocal or instrumental, you'll find it among these new Victor releases. And no one will ask you to buy a single record. Drop in at luncheon, if you can. Come in today!



The New
Orthophonic
Victrola
S. MOUTRIE & CO., Ltd.

TO-MORROW

MAKE A TOUR

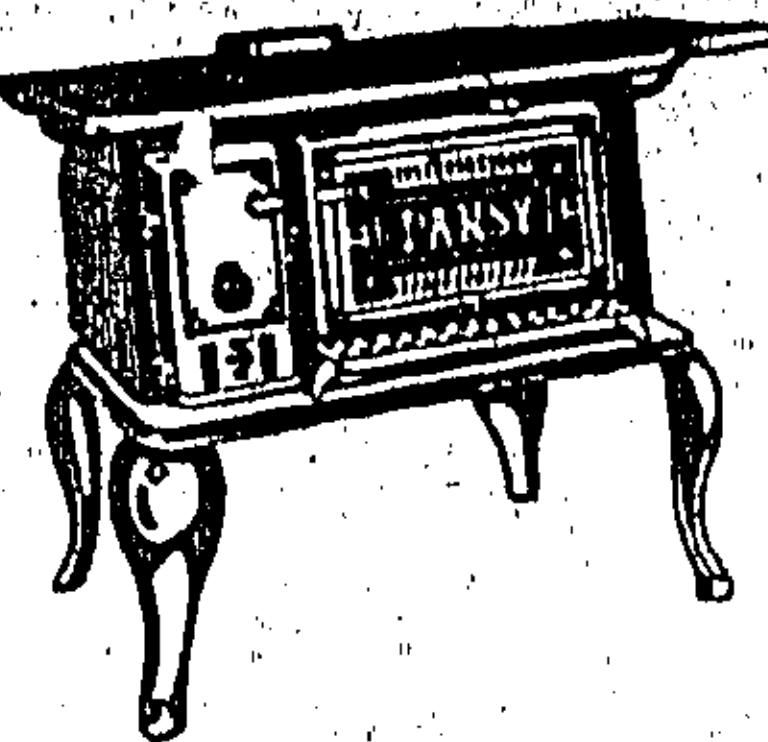
of

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

SALE

SALONS.

Then rest and refresh your-
self in our RESTAURANT.



CUT DOWN EXPENSES

in your kitchen, by using a Pansy or Ideal Cooking Stove, which have been specially adapted to meet the requirements of the householder in China.

Economy in fuel is ensured by the use of the cheapest grade of coal which will give results unsurpassed by stoves requiring the best grade of coal.

Pansy and Ideal Stoves are made to last long.

We have a stove for every purpose.

Mustard & Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances Hongkong.

Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1927.

ORGANISING CHARITY.

There will be general approval of the decision to form a General Charities Organisation for the Colony in order to co-ordinate the relief work of the various local societies, for such an organisation has long been wanted. As the Colonial Secretariat so well puts it to the Finance Committee (in asking for \$300 as a Government contribution), "there is pressing need for some such machinery for enquiring into the circumstances of persons who apply for relief and furnishing information regarding such applicants to societies interested. The new organisation should do much to ensure that charity be dispensed only in worthy cases." We all have had experience of being asked for help and, without being in a position to know the worthiness of the applicant, have either yielded to charitable impulse and then have doubted our wisdom, or have refused assistance and then have questioned our charity. The average private person cannot wisely dispense charity because he or she is liable to be "fooled." With a general organisation, having a Secretary and paid clerical assistance, the problem of giving is solved. The Government is going to give \$500 per annum towards the cost of this organisation, and we presume that the various local societies are going to co-operate and make the scheme a really comprehensive one. It will constitute a good step forward, and we should like to congratulate the sponsors of the movement—a scheme which we have often advocated.

And we would like once more to suggest that there should be a serious attempt to centralise charitable contributions—just as now we are aiming to centralise and organise charitable disbursements. Each society conducts its own little and specialised appeal and the year goes round to the almost unending accompaniment of small contributions here and small contributions there. We have before put forward the idea that on one day of the year there should be one grand drive, or round up, or fete, or whatever would be productive of money, jointly run by all the charitable associations, and that from out of this pooled effort there should come enough money to distribute funds to all—say, on some proportionate basis to be agreed upon by the societies taking part. Let us have an annual Charity Day with sub-

scription lists, functions and "dos" of all sorts—a day specially set apart for the exercise on a magnanimous scale of that sweetest of all virtues. Men and women would, we feel sure, gladly give generously (more generously in bulk than they do now in dribs and drabs) in order to make a monetary success of such a scheme because they would know that this was an annual contribution which would suffice to meet all (excepting extraordinary) demands. Most of us do not give enough to charitable objects—the proportion of giving to earning is often very small indeed and, alas, in many cases, non-existent. But a rousing call to charity, a "boost" so to speak, would loosen us all quite a bit, just as did "Our Days" and flag days here during the war. If we are going to organise our distribution of charitable funds, why cannot we organise the collection of them, too.

West River Pirates.

The recent attack by pirates on the Norwegian steamer Solviken, resulting in the looting of a large amount in bullion, and the death of the master of that vessel, Captain Jentoft, drew attention to the fact that the profession of piracy in these waters is still as flourishing as ever it has been. Now come reports of two disasters on the West River directly attributable to the activities of pirates. There are frequent attacks by these robbers—who when confined to dry land turn readily into bandits—on all manner of craft plying on the rivers and along the coast of Kwangtung, but it required the addition of the typhoon weather of Monday to add to the effect of their operations and cause two disasters, in one of which over 160 lives are estimated to have been lost. This was the first case, so far as we can remember, in which the desperadoes have ruined a vessel, and this fiendish action probably had an effect that they did not anticipate, their intention merely being the disabling of the boat so that they could loot it at their leisure. However, it points to the way these evil-doers flourish whenever civil commotion in China distracts the attention of the authorities who would otherwise, presumably, be engaged in the suppression of such lawlessness. Not that past experience suggests, were the powers—that-be able to pay unhampered attention to the piracy question, that they would be able to suppress the evil entirely. We have seen too much of the lip warfare against brigands, and too little action. The alleged "clean-up" at Bias Bay some time ago was proved to have been merely a blind for an operation against a minor commander who was *persona non grata* with Canton. The subsequent raid by a British naval party was therefore entirely justified, as we pointed out at the time, and Chinese protests soon evaporated when the protestants found they had no basis to go upon. Yet the continuance of this lawlessness in our neighbourhood, especially in the West River region, reflects the utterly inadequate measures that the Canton authorities have adopted for its suppression; mostly spasmodic efforts, so half-hearted as to be worthless as a repressive factor. It speaks of incompetency to safeguard the interests of the inhabitants of the district, their commerce, and their very lives. There is a well-worn saying that a people get the government they deserve, but it certainly cannot be said that the West River population has deserved the government it has got.

MYSTERY OF MAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

A STORY FROM SHAMSHUIPO.

The wife of a Chinese merchant living in Shumshuiipo, has reported that her husband has mysteriously disappeared, states the vernacular press.

The merchant, aged 40, having made his fortune in the United States, returned to the Colony sometime ago with his wife and daughter. Both husband and wife seemed to get on well together and to be happy. On the 8th instant, however, the man left the house and since then he has not been seen again. The mystery has been added to by a letter which was received by the wife a few days after her husband's departure. It purported to be written by her husband, advising her to go back to the U.S.A. with the daughter. Enclosed in the letter was also a \$100 note, to pay for the passage.

Believing that her husband must have been kidnapped by some persons trying to rob him of his wealth, the anxious wife has reported the case to the Police and to the S.C.A. Enquiries at a Chinese bank, with which the husband had deposited \$10,000, showed that the money was drawn out from the bank by the husband personally a few days ago.

DAY BY DAY.

MY COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, AND MY RELIGION IS TO DO GOOD.—Thomas Paine.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Bangkok on account of cholera and small-pox have been withdrawn.

Falling into the bunker of K. 14, a steam launch belonging to the Kowloon Docks, a Chinese litter had to be sent to the Kowloon Hospital. His condition is said to be, very serious.

A Chinese woman, who jumped into the Harbour from the Kin Shan Wharf in an attempt to commit suicide, was rescued and sent to the Government Civil Hospital last night.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 16 arrivals and the same number of departures, of which two and three respectively were British, leaving 86 vessels in harbour, British 3.

The Royal Observatory reports that there are indications of a disturbance to the S.E. of Hongkong, but no signs of a typhoon at present. The weather forecast up to noon to-morrow is: Variable winds, moderate; overcast; rain.

Mr. F. Remedios of Messrs. Hastings, Dennis and Bowley, of Des Voeux Road Central has reported that on Sunday last some person stole from a cupboard in his room \$100 in money. The cupboard was opened by means of a duplicate key.

A Chinese coolie committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself on a steam pipe which connected a boiler to a winch, on the wharf of the Netherlands Harbour Works, at Kowloon City. The man lived in the coolie-quarters of the Netherlands Harbour Works.

Among passengers due here on Monday by s.s. President Polk from the United States, is Mr. Francis X. Bushman, one of the screen's earliest stars and still a popular and featured player. It is understood Mr. Bushman is making a leisurely tour of the Netherland Harbour Works.

There was some excitement on the Yaumati Ferry last night when a Chinese woman, believed to be mad, jumped over the side of the launch into the Harbour. She was picked up by sampans people who were nearby and taken in the launch to Hongkong. The woman is in police custody.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Oldenburg, Mausang, Hangsang, Kumang, Patroclos, Tijpanas, Tjislak, Sandviken, Times Maru, Deli Maru, Macassar Maru, Hakusan Maru, Kamo Maru, Malayan Prince, Helenus, Vogtland, Pembrokeshire, Batavia Maru, Cremer and President Madison.

The Chief of the Detective Department in the Public Safety Bureau in Canton, Mr. Ng Kwok Yung, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Sai On, stated the vernacular press, which adds that it is believed his mission to the Colony is in connexion with the dispute concerning the dismissed Chinese seamen of the s.s. Lungshan, with consequent picketing of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf.

It is announced that revised sailings for the week-end to Macao will be as follows: The Sui An will depart from Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. on Sunday, and the s.s. Taihan at 9 a.m. The return will be made by the Taihan at 3 p.m. and Sui An at 4 p.m. On Monday, it being a general holiday, the Sui An will sail at 9 a.m. and the Sui Tai at 2 p.m. for Macao, the Sui Tai making the morning trip from Macao at 8 a.m. while the Sui An will return to Hongkong at 4 p.m.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 27
Paris	120.10
Brussels	34.93
Amsterdam	12.11%
Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	18.80
Prague	163 1/2%
Madrid	24.46
Athens	5.53/64
Rio	1/27/32
Bombay	1/17/32
Hongkong	182.75
New York	25.22
Geneva	20.42
Berlin	18.15/2
Copenhagen	84.60
Vienna	192.75
Helsingfors	127.13
Lisbon	7.71/13
Bucharest	7.95
Buenos Aires	47.25/32
Shanghai	2/3/32
Yokohama	1/17/32
Silver (spot and forward)	23.16/16
British Wireless	

EASTERN SCENES ON EXHIBITION.

CLEVER ARTIST'S WORK SHOWN LOCALLY.

Magistrate—"Why did you conclude that the defendant was drunk?"

Constable—"He was engaged in a heated argument with a bus driver."

Magistrate—"But that does not prove anything."

Constable—"Well, sir, there was no bus driver there."

All the motor lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution built during the last three years have had the exhaust of their motors taken up through the deck amidships and out by way of a funnel. This has been done because it was found that with the exhausts coming out at the side water occasionally got back into the engine when it was not running. Another discovery has now been made by one of the institution's inspectors, who has just taken a new motor lifeboat from the building yard at Cowes to her station. He reports that nothing of interest to record happened "except perhaps that fried sausages and tea were enjoyed on the passage. The former were cooked in the lid of a biscuit tin slung over the funnel, and a kettle was boiled in eight minutes by the same method."

Woman at Willesden: She struck me and tore my six children pieces.

Man at Old-street: That young man's name is Chapman, and his father's name is Chapman, too.

Willesden woman: The downstairs person says that I must not use my sewing machine because it jolts her mangle.

Mr. W. B. Luke, the magistrate: No one is quite competent to declare when he was born. He would have a truly wonderful memory.

Chairman at Stratford: This man always loses his bets. Bookmaker: He is a good client.

Husband, at Willesden: I strongly deny that I ever got up at five o'clock in the morning to look for work.

When the cows go jazzy
On the old Galiazzzi Farm—

What then? I will tell you: They give more milk.

Mr. Gallazzi is a farmer near Modesto, California. He has stalled a loud speaker in his barn. The cows hear opera and dance music, and the result has been that milk on the Galiazzzi farm flows now like water. The simile is a little unfortunate. However, let it stand.

Women will never be able consistently to defeat men's athletic records.—Miss M. K. Browne.

The Industrial Christian Fellowship does not want to be a spiritual society of froth-blowers, but wants to be the Mustard Club of the Church.—The Rev. R. H. S. Gobbit.

It is my intention, when I relinquish the presidency of the National Union of Seamen, to devote the whole of my energies to securing, if possible, a five years' peace in industry.—Mr. J. Havell Wilson.

The Alaska cable has suffered from the attack of a whale, which by some means became entangled, and tried to bite a way out. Both the damaged cable and the whale were brought up together when the cable repair ship was sent out to investigate the cause of the fault. Eighty feet of the cable will have to be replaced.

A "drafted" man in the United States went to the doctor and told him that he didn't want to go into the Army, and asked for a tip, so as to be certain of rejection.

The doctor looked him over and said somewhat grimly—"Get all your teeth pulled out and you will have a cinch."

The man did so. Then he appeared before the medical board, and was exempted because of flat feet.

Smith was feeling distinctly fed-up. His firm had sent him to France on business, and Smith knew very little about the language.

One morning he stood watching a wedding procession. The bride was almost outshone by her escort, a gentleman in a gorgeous uniform. "Who is he?" asked Smith.

"Je ne sais pas," was the reply. Later in the day Smith saw a funeral, and as it was rather an elaborate affair he wondered who was being buried.

"Je ne sais pas," said a bystander in response to his inquiry.

"Really?" remarked Smith.

"How dreadful! Why, he was only married this morning."

Leaving Le Bourget aerodrome, near Paris, at 9 o'clock one morning, William Spreckleton, who had been a patient of the British Hospital in Paris, was in bed in a London hospital before noon.

PASSED BY THE LORDS.

London, July 27.

FINANCE BILL.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.—Reuter.

EXPLORER WHO WAS HELD-UP.

MR. HEDGES SETTLES LIBEL ACTION.

SEQUEL TO ROAD INCIDENT.

An incident on the Ripley road on the night of January 14, when Mr. F. A. Mitchell Hedges, the explorer and writer, reported that he and other passengers in a motor car had been held up, and that an attache case containing highly valuable documents had afterwards been found to be missing, was mentioned in the King's Bench Division, London, in mid-week.

An action for alleged libel, brought by Mr. Mitchell Hedges and by Mr. Colin Edgell against the *Liverpool Daily Post*, was brought to the Lord Chief Justice's notice as having been settled out of Court.

In allowing the action to be withdrawn the Lord Chief Justice, after listening to statements made by counsel, said:—The whole matter seems to be extremely mysterious. I shall say nothing about it except that the record is withdrawn.

Mr. Stenham, for plaintiff, Mr. Edgell, asked leave to make a statement. On the night of January 14, he said, Mr. Colin Edgell was motorizing from London, into the country with his friend, Mr. Mitchell Hedges. Mr. Edgell was the honorary secretary of the London Young Liberal Federation, and as such had a political reputation. He was by occupation advertising manager to a London firm.

He had on this occasion been engaged on political business, and was going into the country for a week-end. When the car got somewhere near Ripley it was intercepted, and in response to some suggestion that there was a man in the road, the occupants of the car got out. Shortly after there was a struggle, and an attempt was made to tie up the occupants of the car.

"A Publicity Stunt."

An attache case belonging to Mr. Mitchell Hedges was abstracted from the car. Both Mr. Hedges and Mr. Edgell complained to the local police.

Shortly afterwards there appeared in the defendant newspaper an article dealing with the matter bearing the titles "Fake Hold-Up," "Explorer's Adventure on the Ripley Road"—"A Publicity Stunt," "How Mr. Mitchell Hedges' Loss was Arranged."

KAI TACK WORKS.

WILL BE COMPLETED BY GOVERNMENT.

THE POSITION EXPLAINED.

An Order-in-Council, which appeared in the Government Gazette of July 8th, stated that the Government had decided to resume work on what is known as the Kai Tack Reclamation scheme, on the foreshore at Kowloon City.

This decision, it is further stated, has been made in view of the fact that a portion of the reclaimed area is required for a public purpose, and as private negotiations for the purchase of these lots have been abortive the said property and all rights, etc., will be resumed by the Crown on expiration of four months from the publication of notice. Compensation in respect of such resumption will be awarded in the manner provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance 1900.

The project, which was commenced in 1916, was undertaken by the Kai Tack Land Investment Company, and it was originally planned to reclaim about 12,000 square feet of the Kowloon City foreshore. Work continued uninterrupted until the 1925 strike caused a temporary suspension, by which time the above-mentioned firm had expended, approximately, \$2,000,000.

Work Suspended.

Conceived at a time when the general outlook for the Colony's development seemed good it was hoped that the scheme would be attractive to builders on account of the advantages of locality. A garden city was to have been developed and a step in the direction of the realisation of this idea was taken by commencing the construction of four big nullahs for draining the newly-reclaimed area.

Much difficulty was experienced by the Kai Tack Land Investment Company in the matter of filling material, a sufficient quantity of which was unobtainable from the surrounding hills to complete the reclamation. The 1925 strike retarded progress, but, when a supply of labour later became available, the Investment Company, for some reason or other, did not fully resume the work, and in the middle of last year operations were suspended altogether.

PROVISION FOR WHARVES.

An enquiry on Tuesday, a *Telegraph* representative was informed that the proposed resumption by the Government is in respect of certain areas within the reclamation which have not been built on and that what is known as the "west section," where houses have been erected, is excluded, and will be retained by the Kai Tack Company as their own property for disposal as they deem fit.

It appears that one third, representing the playground as it stands, is a serious danger to the children who play there, and I trust that immediate measures may be taken to prevent the children from getting on to the wall.

A bamboo fence around the inside of the wall would probably serve the purpose.—Yours, etc.

June 29, 1927.

Counsel went on to read an extract from the body of the report when he was interrupted by the Lord Chief Justice.

His Lordship—I don't want to interrupt you, but you are complaining that these statements are libellous, are you not?—Yes.

His Lordship—Then why advertise them further?—They have been very widely advertised already. I am only mentioning them to show what the gist of the matter was.

His Lordship—I can't understand why, when libel actions are settled, counsel who appear for the plaintiff read out the words complained of.

Counsel—it is done sometimes to get contradiction in as wide an area as was given to the original matter complained of.

Counsel, proceeding, said: the suggestion was that a mock battle had been fought, that the whole matter had been arranged, and that Mr. Colin Edgell was a party to this scheme, which was intended to hoax the public and get wide advertisement for Messrs Monogram. It was suggested that Mr. Edgell had lent his name and reputation to the furtherance of this scheme. As a result this action had been brought.

NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Inasmuch as the defendants said they were not responsible for the article but had copied it from another newspaper, and inasmuch as they did not suggest that there was any truth in the suggestion that Mr. Edgell was a party to the scheme, and were ready and willing to apologise publicly to Mr. Edgell, it had been possible to arrange a settlement of the action.

His Lordship—I see the plaintiff is described as an advertising manager. Am I assisting in an advertisement at this moment?

Counsel added that both plaintiff and defendants wished to withdraw the record.

Mr. G. N. Cahn, counsel for the defendants, expressed his clients' regret. The defendants, he said, did not originate the article, but it was copied in good faith from a London newspaper. At the same time, it was always appreciated by the defendants that there was no defence to the action, and at no time was the plea for justification put forward. The defendants added counsel, expressed their regret that the article ever appeared, and it is unreservedly withdrawn. The whole matter is extremely mysterious. I will say nothing about it except that the record has been withdrawn.

Defendants were withdrawing any imputation there might have been made against Mr. Hedges and were apologising for what had been said. In these circumstances, in this action also, it was

PEAK CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

WHY IS PEAK SCHOOL PLOT NEGLECTED?

P. R. A. CORRESPONDENCE.

We have to-day received the following letter and correspondence from Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, the Hon. Secretary of the Peak Residents' Association:

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you can kindly find space to publish the attached correspondence in your columns in view of the Government's request that an endeavour should be made to influence members of the P. R. A. to get their children to use the playground below the Peak School in preference to the playground at Jardine's Corner.

It is perfectly true that the lower large grassy playground is almost entirely neglected for some reason, and, in view of the fact that it is undoubtedly a much safer place for the children to play in, I trust that this appeal will receive the careful consideration of all parents who are in the habit of sending their children to the playground at Jardine's Corner.—Yours, etc.

E. B. C. HORNEll,
Hon. Secretary.

(COPY).

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, from Hon. Sec. P. R. A.:

Sir,—I have been requested to draw your attention to the Children's Playground situated at Jardine's Corner opposite No. 250 Peak.

As you are aware, this playground is enclosed by a granite retaining wall, surmounted with a convex cement coping. This wall is about 3 feet high on the inside, but varies on the outside from roughly 4½ feet at each end to 10 feet at the corner where cement steps lead up to Mount Kellett Road.

It appears that one of the most popular amusements with a number of children (mostly aged 4 to 6 years) is to run around the coping and jump down into the playground.

On the afternoon of the 27th instant one little boy of about 4½ years mounted the wall near the corner and was preparing to jump down when another child caught him by the ankle. The boy staggered backwards but fortunately recovered his balance. Had he not done so he must have fallen backwards, a drop of 10 feet on to the concrete steps below and a very serious or possibly fatal accident would have occurred.

The children are, of course, mostly in charge of amahs, but these women seem to have little if any control over the children, and are left to do more less as they like.

Apart from the question of responsibility, the fact remains that the playground as it stands is a serious danger to the children who play there, and I trust that immediate measures may be taken to prevent the children from getting on to the wall.

A bamboo fence around the inside of the wall would probably serve the purpose.—Yours, etc.

June 29, 1927.

To Hon. Sec. P. R. A. from Colonial Secretary's Office:

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th June, 1927, in connexion with the Children's Playground at Jardine's Corner, and to inform you that the coping of the wall in question will be splayed and an iron fencing erected thereon. Should you desire to see the design I should be glad to show it to you at this office.

I am at the same time to draw your attention to the fact that a large grassy playground, which would appear to be entirely safe, has been provided below the Peak School, but that amahs apparently refuse to use it. I am to suggest that you should endeavour to influence the members of your association to make their children play upon this, at all events in fine weather.—Yours, etc.

July 26th, 1927.

ECHO OF THE VIENNA RIOTING.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT CENSURE FAILS.

Vienna, July 27.

The National Assembly has virtually passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by rejecting a Social-Democrat motion of censure, which demanded a Parliamentary investigation into the recent riots, an amnesty for the minor demonstrators, pensions for the victims and their relatives, and the withdrawal of proceedings against the Socialist uniformed guards implicated in the Schattendorf disturbances.—*Reuter*.

CULTURAL UNITY.

TO BRIDGE EAST AND WEST.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. TAGORE.

Poet and philosopher, a poet who is not content with the portrayal of his visions of an uplifted humanity, a philosopher who is not content to let his labour cease with his theories of life, but must labour for their material fulfilment in the most sublime effort of modern times to create a common aim that shall unite this striving, warring world of ours—a structure which it is hoped will banish that distrust that has ever been the gulf across which the hands of two nations have never yet met in true friendship. That is Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, now in Singapore.

It is a well-known fact that a number of ships' operators have interested themselves in short-wave work, and there is still a possibility that an incoming vessel may report that the Dutch station was received.

The Dutch station is worked by Messrs. Philips, and the special 24-hour transmission was sent out on Tuesday in order that the range of the station could be determined. It has been clearly heard in Shanghai, Singapore and the Dutch East and West Indies, its wavelength being 30.2 metres.

HEARD IN AUSTRALIA.

This station, made it possible for Australia to hear the well-known London station, 2LO. The concert from 2LO was picked up at Eindhoven, re-broadcast on a short wavelength. At Sydney the transmission was received by the Chief Engineer of a broadcasting station, who re-transmitted it through the local station at a wavelength of 36.5 metres, enabling Australia to hear the concert in progress at the London studio.

Calcutta wireless enthusiasts also received the London programme, and the chimes of Big Ben have been heard there. Listeners in New Zealand also reported receiving the Dutch station at good strength and quality.

While it is admitted that long-distance wireless reception in Hongkong is made difficult by weather conditions, there seems little doubt that the time will come when listeners in Hongkong will be able to hear wireless concerts from the Continent, if not from Home.

SHOCK TO IMPERIAL PRIDE.

Short-wave transmission is making rapid strides, and the records set up by the Dutch station have proved that amazing distances can be spanned with the short-wave system. It is to be hoped that the Dutch station will persist in its efforts to cover even greater distances, and that more long-period transmissions will be sent out to enable attempts to be made in Hongkong for the station to be received.

The Empire, of course, is still without wireless programmes broadcast direct from Britain, and Imperial pride has received a shock since it has been left to a commercial station in Holland to pass on the voices and music of the mother-country to the English-speaking Dominions overseas.

Pointed questions are being asked why the initiative in this matter should belong to another country.

IF THE FORMER—

DON'T BLAME

COOK

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

SHORT-WAVE RADIO TESTS.

NO LOCAL RECEPTION YET REPORTED.

LONDON MUSIC RELAYED.

While, at the moment, no report has been received that any local listeners were successful in picking up the specific short-wave transmissions sent out by the Dutch station PPJ on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, it is not yet safe to assume that the station was not heard in the vicinity of Hongkong.

It is a well-known fact that a number of ships' operators have interested themselves in short-wave work, and there is still a possibility that an incoming vessel may report that the Dutch station was received.

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IF THE FORMER—

DON'T BLAME

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SALE!! SALE!!!

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ALL DEPARTMENTS

Everything on show we guarantee will be a genuine bargain. Large stocks have accumulated which must be cleared to make room for NEW GOODS.

Powell's Sales have earned a wide reputation for their genuineness, but this one will beat all previous sales.

See Windows.

THAT ROTTEN

TIFFIN--

WAS IT COOKED
ON A PRIMITIVE
AR-RANGE-MENT,
OR WAS IT
COOKED BY

GAS?

IF THE FORMER—

DON'T BLAME

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HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

JEAN VALJEAN

"Truly a Cigar"

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
LEADING TOBACCONISTS IN THE FAR EAST

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIP CHANDLERS

Summer Sale

To-day and for a Few Days Only

MANY BARGAINS IN
LADIES' WEAR
HATS—DRESSES—SHOES

CUT PRICES IN
MEN'S WEAR
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YOU'VE LESS TO PAY
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20% off
HARDWARE
INCLUDING
BRUSHES, ICE CHESTS
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RENEW
CURTAINS & COVERS
FURNISHING FABRICS
ARE GREATLY REDUCED.

MAKE A TOUR OF INSPECTION—PLEASE

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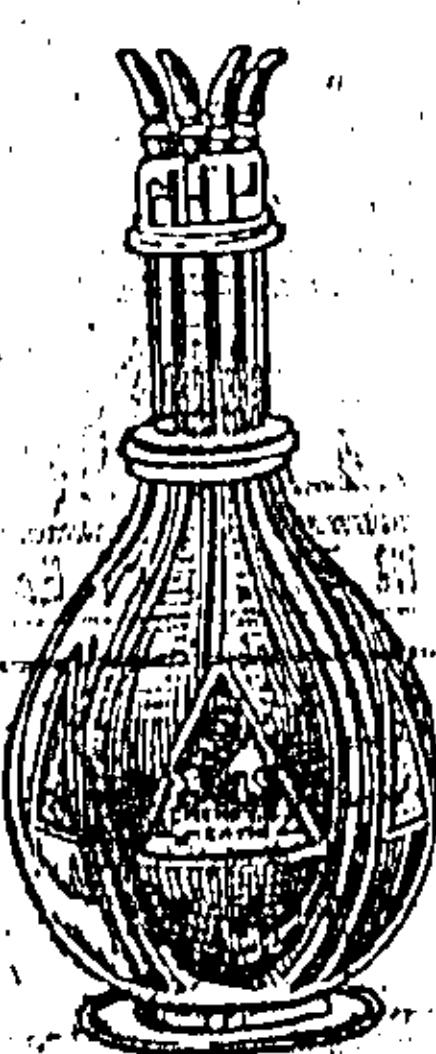
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BOLS
QUAD DECANTERS

Four Liqueurs
in one Bottle.

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POLAR CAKE
ITS QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

THE PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNEY.

DUNCAN'S BRILLIANT RECOVERY.

London, July 27.
At Leeds, the players who have qualified in the Thousand Guineas professional golf tournament are:
McIlroy (72) 140
Nabholz (69) 141
C. Whitcombe (71) 142
Duncan (68) 143
Compston (73) 144
Taylor (74) 146
Duncan in the second round made a brilliant 68, equalling the course record.
Notable failures were Ray and Havens.—Reuters.

A FANLING HOLE IN ONE.

AWARD OF JOHNNIE WALKER PRIZE.

Mr. H. E. Standage while playing round Fanling Old Course on the 17th April last, performed the feat of holing out at "The Bog" in one. He has been duly awarded a bottle of the famous Johnnie Walker whisky presented by Messrs. J. Walker and Sons, Ltd., through their local agents, Caldbeck Macgregor and Co., Ltd.

U.S. LAWN TENNIS SURPRISE.

MRS. MALLORY AGAIN SUCCUMBS.

Manchester, Mass., July 27.
At this Massachusetts town, the 18-year-old player, Helen Jacobs, defeated Mrs. Mallory in the Essex lawn tennis tournament quarter-finals, by 6-0, 10-8.—Reuters' American Service.

NOTED VIOLINIST.

COMING HERE NEXT WEEK.

Hongkong is to be favoured with the visit of yet another outstanding musician during the next few days in addition to the celebrated pianists, Moiseiwitsch and Podolsky. A famous violinist, Josef Borissoff, will be giving two concerts in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and Thursday next, a specially interesting fact being that the concert on Wednesday will be his 100th, since leaving New York on the world tour he is now making.

OUR IDEALS.

HISTORY AND ART IN BRITAIN.

WESTMINSTER HALL'S NEW DECORATION.

UNVEILED BY THE PREMIER.

Regarded as the largest scheme of decoration which has been attempted in this country since the Middle Ages, the eight mural paintings on which eminent artists have been engaged for the past three years, depicting scenes of British history, were unveiled in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, by the Prime Minister, in mail week.

The panels are the gifts of eight Peers who, with the assistance of the Speaker of the House of Commons, left to the judgment of Sir David Cameron the choice of artists. In consequence of today's ceremony four of the younger artists will leave their names a landmark on the history of the Houses of Parliament.

Along with four other well-known painters, three of them R.A.'s, they have pictured the great events in our island story from the time of Alfred the Great to the Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments.

Where History Was Made.

Each panel was carefully painted beneath one of the Empire flags.

We are met to-day, said the Prime Minister, to perform an extremely interesting and historical ceremony. Mr. Speaker has just reminded me that I am standing at this moment where his predecessors sat through the centuries and watched the growth of Parliament into the Parliament we know to-day, and where some of its greatest fights took place; where they watched the later parts of the Reformation, the Armada, the Civil Wars, and the struggle for the Reform Bills.

We are also to-day completing the idea that was in the minds of those who built this great Palace after the fire, and finishing the decorations which they had imagined and desired, and the places of which have stood empty through so many long years.

I think it is only fair to say, and I am sure you will agree with me, that I doubt whether very much of this work would have been consummated had it not been for the enthusiasm of our present Speaker. (Applause). Those who know him best know how this idea has been with him for many years.

Our Ideals.

The scheme which they have so happily thought out was the idea of how we in this country came to be what we are. They took for points of cardinal consideration the higher qualities of our race—our ideals, the ideals from which all of us too often fall short, but ideals to which all of us quite irrespective of party cherish in our hearts and would fain live up to, the ideals of chivalry, the love of justice and the hatred of tyranny, freedom, adventure, and the ideals which our people have learned from the reading of their own

FREIGHT MARKET.

EFFECT OF EMBARGO.

The China Coast freight market is commented upon in Messrs. Whealock and Co.'s latest report as follows:

The United Kingdom and Continent.—Since last writing there has not been much cargo moving locally, except for some tea and egg-products; otherwise the market has been rather quiet. Conditions are very uncertain at Hankow, but there seems to be a certain amount of beans and seeds still coming forward. The export markets from Dalny and Vladivostok are a little weaker, as the demand for space for old season's crops has ceased and practically no fixtures have been made so far for the new season's crops.

Coastwise.—Since last writing the Nationalist Government has put an embargo on the export of rice, sugar, grain and all cereals; as these form the bulk of cargoes moving little or on business can be done; added to this, the uneasy financial position in Shanghai and the continued prohibition of the export of sycee have contributed towards the holding-up of the trade of this Port. It is rumoured that arrangements are under way for the supply of essential foodstuffs for Northern Ports through Hongkong, but little tonnage is available for this purpose and high rates will undoubtedly have to be paid for such vessels as are fixed. River trades remain quiet.

English Bible and the growth through the ages of our own internal unity.

We see all owe Sir Donald Cameron and his colleagues a great debt for giving an example to this age of a spirit of work which has done so much for us and the beauty of the world in days gone by.

The Prime Minister paid an eloquent testimony to the donors of the panels. He mentioned individually the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Davenport, Lord Burnham, Lord Fitzalan, Lord Derby, and the Dukes of Bedford and Portland, and said the country was greatly indebted to them.

Impressive.

The Premier then pulled the cord, and simultaneously all the flags covering the panels dropped. The lights in St. Stephen's Hall were turned on, and those present were so captivated by the effect that they broke into sustained applause.

Lord Lincolnshire then rose and said:—As Lord Great Chamberlain of England I have the command of our King to accept in his name these magnificent mural paintings so generously offered to the Royal Palace of Westminster.

Viscount Peel formally accepted the custodianship of the paintings on behalf of the Government.

The King has honoured Mr. George Clausen, R.A., with a knighthood in connexion with his work in decorating St. Stephen's announced the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister said the King knighted Mr. Clausen as a representative of the artists engaged in the work.

SHELL SPIRIT

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SHELL

MOTOR OIL

is just as dependable.

Apply for the Shell

Lubrication

Chart

Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.

Asiatic Building.

Use both products. Be satisfied with your lubrication and your power too. Shell Oil is scientifically blended to be quick-starting, non-wasting and heat-resisting. The chart tells you the correct grade for your car.

AS GOOD AS SHELL SPIRIT

THE WHITE LINE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

for the time being as he was in a hurry. The Indian constable refused.

Questioned by the defendant, Mr. Lo said that defendant gave him a hard tug and not a mere touch.

Defendant's Version.

Giving evidence, the defendant, Sharif Mahomed, P. C. B. 47, said that Mr. Lo stood by the side of the beacon light, and when told to go over to the white lines and get into Jardine's corner, did not do so, but asked defendant for his number.

Mr. Lindsell questioned defendant in regard to his instructions when on duty there, and defendant replied that he had been told to arrest pedestrians if they disobeyed orders regarding keeping within the white lines.

Answering Mr. Lo, defendant admitted that Mr. Lo was nearer the Hongkong Hotel corner than Jardine's corner when arrested.

No Orders to Arrest.

Inspector Alexander stated that instructions given to traffic constables at the spot were to ask pedestrians when crossing the road to keep within the white lines, but never to arrest them.

Answering the Magistrate, Inspector Alexander said that in the instructions to constables nothing was said regarding action against pedestrians who had left the white lines. If they disobeyed, the constables had no power to arrest, and had not been instructed to do so. Constables could not even lead pedestrians round the lines.

Regarding his personal observations, witness said he had never seen such incidents as were complained of, but on one occasion he did see a coolie being led by a constable.

Mr. Lo, in the course of a closing address, said that pedestrians ought to be taught very patiently. It was not to be expected that a man just down from Wuchow would know the meaning of the white lines, and a policeman, if he were efficient, should be able to appreciate the two rival claims on him, first to see that the traffic control system was effective, and the other to appreciate the liberties of individuals. Inspector Alexander had admitted that constables had no right to touch or arrest people.

The Decision.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said that he quite agreed with Mr. Lo that the police had no power of arrest or even to detain at any time anybody who refused to keep within the white line area, so long as that white area was not covered by Government regulations. It was quite clear that the defendant was acting under the honest impression that he was doing his duty, and thought that he had power to arrest. But defendant had no power of arrest, and he (His Worship) thought that that should be made clear to these constables.

As he understood that Mr. Lo was not pressing the case, defendant would be fined \$1.

THURSDAY.
FRIDAY
and
SATURDAY
July 28th, 29th & 30th

MACKINTOSH'S SUMMER SALE

SUMMER NEEDS AT LOWER PRICES

THURSDAY,
FRIDAY
and
SATURDAY
July 28th, 29th & 30th

The hottest days of the season are yet to come—we offer these goods at sale prices NOW, when you can get the best use out of them.



STOCKINGS

For wear with Shorts.
Ribbed cotton with contrast turnover tops.

Usual price \$2.50 per pair.
NOW \$1.00



DRESSING GOWNS

Cut in semi-Kimono style of a light weight absorbent cloth. Plain and check designs. Ideal for present wear:

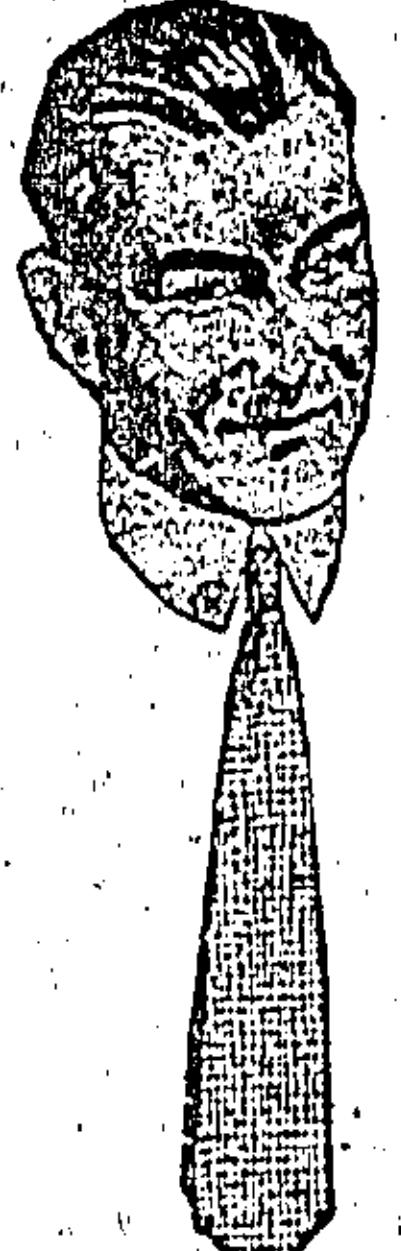
Usual price \$3.00 and \$4.50
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PYJAMAS

Cotton zephyr in various stripe effects. The right weight for present use.

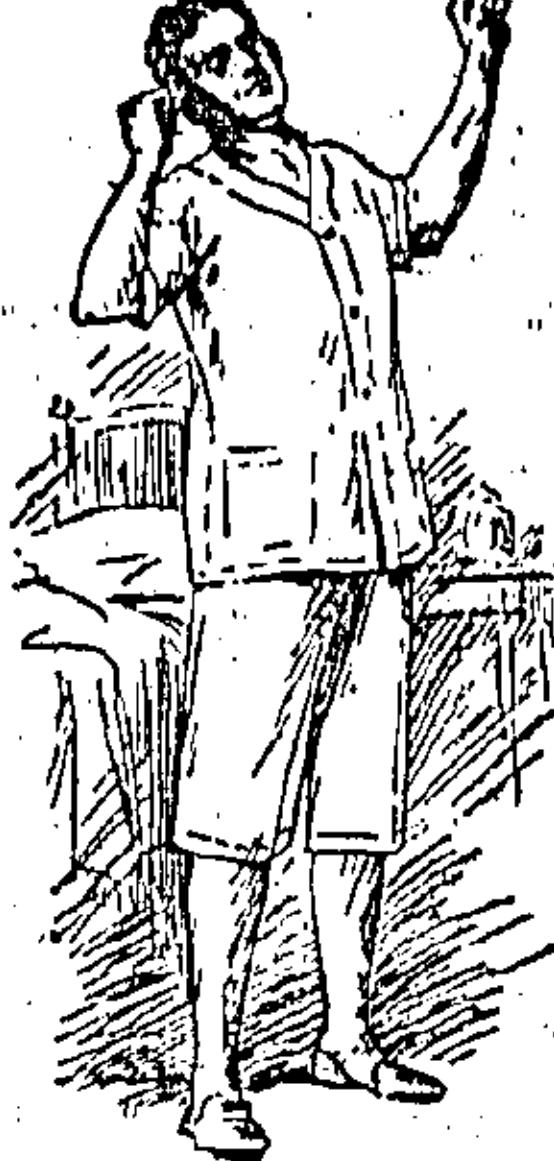
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NECKWEAR

Silk and Silk foulard Ties.
For Bows.

Usual price \$2.00 **Now \$1.00**
For Knots
Usual price \$2.50 to \$4.00
NOW \$1.50



SLEEPING SUITS

Short sleeves, knee length
No collar.

The coolest for Summer wear.
Made of cotton zephyr in plain colours.

Usual price \$6.50 per suit
NOW \$3.50



DAY SHIRTS

Aerex cellular cloth
Usual price \$7.00

NOW \$4.00

Usual price \$9.00

NOW \$5.00

Usual price \$6.00

NOW \$3.50



TENNIS SHIRTS

Made of a good poplin cloth.
Open neck, short sleeves.

Usual price \$6.00
NOW \$3.50

FELT HATS

With single brim and double crown.
Light Grey Colour.
Usual price \$13.50
NOW \$8.00

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

FATAL FIGHT.

CHINESE KILLED IN BOARDING HOUSE FRACAS.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday the police received a message to the effect that a foki of the Yuet Tung Boarding House of No. 161 Connaught Road Central, was in a dying condition, as a result of a fight which he had with another foki.

Detectives were immediately sent to the scene but despite the fact that all that could be was done for the man, he died a few minutes after the arrival of the police.

From enquiries made it was learned that the deceased was a man named Tiu Mun-tak, 25 years of age, and a native of the Tung Koon District. His assailant, who was about the same age, disappeared immediately after the fight. Nobody in the boarding house saw the man leave by the front entrance, and it is surmised that when he realised the gravity of his offence he made his exit through the roof and gained the street by descending through an unoccupied house nearby.

It is further learned that the two men were employed prior to the 1925 strike at the Wuh Kiu Chinese boarding house in Connaught Road Central. This boarding house has since closed down, but while the two men were employed there they were frequently noticed quarrelling. The deceased was employed as a room boy and the other man as a house cook.

When the Yuet Tung Boarding house was opened about three weeks ago, the two men found employment there. One of them worked on the first floor, the other on the second. Employees of the boarding house stated that about five o'clock yesterday the two men were seen to quarrel. When the fokis gathered on the ground floor for their meal the two men did not present themselves. One of the fokis went to the first floor and there saw the deceased in great agony. He notified others who at once rendered what help they could to the unfortunate man and the police was telephoned for.

A superficial examination of the body showed that there were no knife wounds at all and it is surmised that the man was killed by his opponent with a bare fist.

WEST POINT CASE. POLICE SERGEANT GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

Major C. Willson announced his decision yesterday afternoon in the case in which Percy Sidney Lai was charged with unlawfully resisting search in Queen's Road West and with wilfully obstructing and resisting Sergeant Heywood in the execution of his duty.

There was a counter-summons against the Sergeant for assault.

The defendant was represented by Mr. Geo. K. Hall Bruton.

The Finding.

Major Willson's finding was as follows:

"The first charge against the defendant is brought under Section 23 of Ordinance 2 of 1900 which reads as follows."

"Every person who obstructs, hinders or resists or assists in obstructing, hindering or resisting any search or arrest authorised by this Ordinance shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by Section 28."

"The complainant stated in his evidence that he suspected the defendant of having stolen something not that he suspected him of carrying arms. It is clear therefore that this section does not apply and the defendant is therefore discharged on charge 'A'."

"With regard to the second charge, section 27 of the Police Ordinance reads as follows: 'It shall be lawful for any police officer to stop and search, and if necessary to arrest and detain for further enquiry any person whom he may find in any street or other public places, or on board any vessel, or in any conveyance, at any hour of the day or night, who acts in a suspicious manner or whom he may suspect of having committed or of being about to commit or of intending to commit any offence.'

Exceeded His Duty.

"The Sergeant, therefore, was perfectly justified in stopping defendant and questioning him. It was his duty to do so in the circumstances. He was perfectly up to this point but it appears from the weight of the

evidence that the officer exceeded his duty by striking defendant, which I find as a fact he did."

"I also find as a fact that defendant did resist or obstruct the officer, so much so that he had to put defendant on the ground in order to effect his arrest. That would not have been necessary if the defendant had not strongly resisted. On that charge I bind defendant over in a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months."

"I do not agree with Mr. Bruton that the two charges are practically the same."

"With regard to the summons against the Sergeant for assault, as I have stated, I find that proved and imposed a fine of \$10, but I would add that, in my opinion, unnecessary and uncalled for prosecution was given to the defendant by Lai."

Solicitor's Protest.

Mr. Bruton rose to ask his Worship to re-consider his decision in regard to the second charge against the defendant, in which he was bound over in a personal bond of \$100. He said that his Worship had found that the Sergeant stopped the man not for the purpose of searching for arms and therefore it was impossible to convict his client of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, if the policeman claimed that that duty was a search for arms. He contended that the second charge was merely put in by the police to amplify the first one and that once His Worship had found that the first one could not stand, the second charge must fall to the ground.

Mr. Bruton continuing said that in coming to the decision that the defendant resisted the policeman in the execution of his duty. The law, added Mr. Bruton, did not support the decision.

Legal Precedents.

Many legal authorities were quoted by Mr. Bruton to support his contention. Particularly interesting was a case in which a policeman, seeing two persons swimming early in the morning, attempted to arrest them for indecency. He told the bathers that he wanted to arrest them and named the charge. One of the two bathers then assaulted him but eventually the constable managed to get the two men to the station, where he preferred a charge of assault. When the case

A HONGKONG BOY.

MR. GEORGE HALL QUALIFIES AS AN ARCHITECT.

The many friends of Mr. G. A. V. Hall will be glad to hear that he has qualified as an architect and is returning home.

Mr. Hall is a brother of Mr. William Hall (architect) and of Messrs. Alfred and James Hall (solicitors). He was born in Hongkong and was prominent in local sport. A few years ago he went to England to study architecture at Liverpool University, whence good reports of his progress have come. Yesterday his brother was advised by cable that George has passed for his bachelorship of architecture and has been admitted as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Hall is coming back to join his brother William in the firm of Abdoolrahim and Co.

was tried it went against the bathers, but an appeal resulted in the higher court reversing the decision as it held that the men were not originally arrested for assaulting the police but only for indecency, which was quite a different charge. The higher court held that the defendants were entitled to resist.

Mr. Bruton stated that the same thing applied to his case. The defendant was arrested for resisting a search for arms and found guilty of resisting the police under quite different heading.

His Worship: It is an alternative charge.

Mr. Bruton: Your Worship cannot have alternative charges. The obstruction occurred in the course of the Sergeant's duty. If your Worship does not find him guilty of the first charge how can you find him guilty of the second charge?

Major Willson: I have done it. Mr. Bruton then quoted at great length from other authorities to show that the second charge was unreasonable and should not be upheld. He again asked his Worship to reconsider the decision.

His Worship agreed to reconsider the decision on charge "B" and in the meantime the bond of \$100 will be held over.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

COOLIE WHO WAS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Sitting as Coroner, Major C. Willson yesterday held an enquiry into the death of a Chinese earth coolie who lost his life when a rock weighing over a thousand pounds fell on him while he was digging at Morrison Hill.

Dr. J. R. Craig said deceased suffered numerous multiple abrasions and lacerations of the right arm from which the muscles were torn out. There was considerable hemorrhage from the arm. There was also a fracture of the right upper arm and a very bad compound fracture of the right leg. The man was suffering from considerable shock. A minor operation was performed but the man died.

Evidence was given by a foreman who said it was his duty to go on the hill and discover any dangerous rocks. On the day of the accident he had no time to go on his rounds, being kept in the office with accounts.

A Chinese constable stated that before dying the man had stated that he had dug the mud around the rock and that he was "dying through his own folly."

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure and added that there should have been more supervision by the foreman.

MANILA CIGARS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Judgment for respondent was given by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on an appeal from H.M. Supreme Court for Shanghai in the action of Carl Franz Adolf Otto Ingohl against Wing & Co., Ltd. Shanghai.

Appellant appealed the case after the adverse judgment on April 22, 1925. The action concerns plaintiff's trade mark on Manila cigars and involves the sale of war-time confiscated patents.

This was an appeal by the plaintiff in an action brought in His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai to restrain the respondent from passing off cigarettes not manufactured by the appellant as if they had been manufactured by him, and also to restrain passing off and

IMPROPER DRESS.

PEKING POLICE ENFORCE RECENT ORDER.

The first arrest has been carried out by Peking police for infraction of the "Modest Dress" order, and a young woman now pines in prison awaiting trial, says the *North China Standard*.

Police officials are still shuddering from the effects of the patrolman's harrowing story in which he told how the young miss had allowed her arms, her neck and the upper part of her bosom, and a tremendous expanse of leg in the plural, to appear before the public gaze. In the South City amusement park, the constable related, men who had never seen her before, stood mesmerized, as the Chinese girl paraded past, in company with two young men.

In the height of the excitement the policeman strolled on the scene and was almost overcome, he explains, by the exhibition. His own statement is illuminating. He said that a long pair of stockings took the place of trousers.

In *Fantastic Fashion*.

The police asked her and the two students to leave at once, but they demurred, declaring that the police had no right to interfere with their personal liberty. This roused the ire of the guardian of the law who told the girl in blunt language that she dressed in a manner bordering on the nude and deserved arrest in accordance with the recent police order against women's queer dress.

As the girl still tried to argue with the police, reinforced by this time, they had to arrest her and her two companions. At the police quarters the girl stated that she belonged to a local school. The examining officer doubted this claim and said he had yet to see a girl student dressed in such a fantastic fashion. She is now held for further examination.

restrain the user of certain brands or trade marks used by the appellant to denote his own cigars, and the user, in the description of such other cigars, of certain words. The action was one to restrain passing off and also for infringement of trade mark.

CADETSHIPS.

REASON FOR SHORTAGE OF CANDIDATES.

In the course of the discussion at the Colonial Conference on recruitment and training of Colonial Civil servants it was stated that the recruitment of officers of the Cadet Services in Britain, Malaya and Hongkong by the system of open competitive examination had proved unsatisfactory recent years. There was a serious shortage of qualified candidates, attributable among other reasons to:

(1) the increased demand for university graduates both at home and abroad;

(2) the largely increased number of posts with similar prospects in East and Africa, which can be obtained without a competitive literary examination.

It was explained that the Governor of the Straits Settlements had accordingly been asked his views on a suggestion that Malayan Cadetships should, for experimental period, be filled by election already in force for Tropical African Services.

It was generally agreed that this position required early consideration by the Governments concerned.

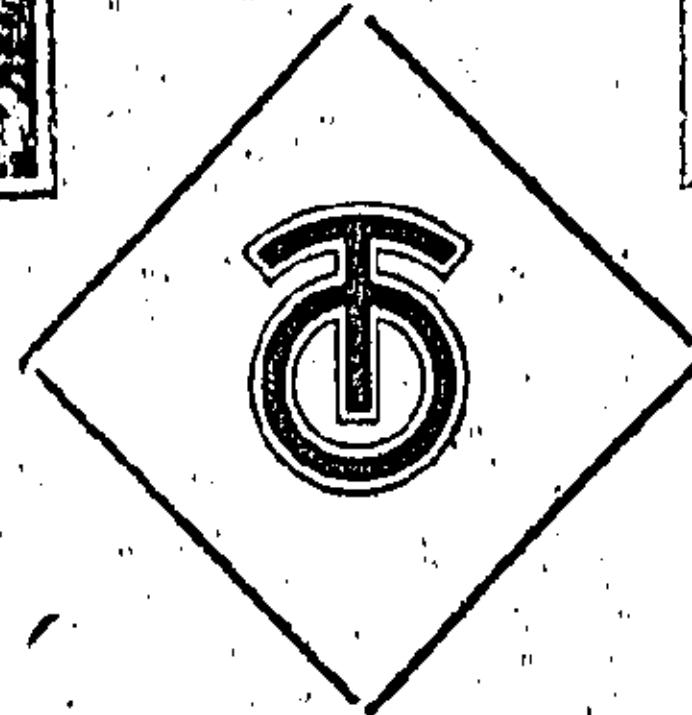
LOAN TO GERMAN

AMERICAN BANKERS TO ADVANCE G.\$30,000,000

New York, July 28.—A credit of G\$30,000,000 has been arranged for the German Diskont Bank by a New business group as a result of Herr Schacht's recent visit to Reuter's American Service.

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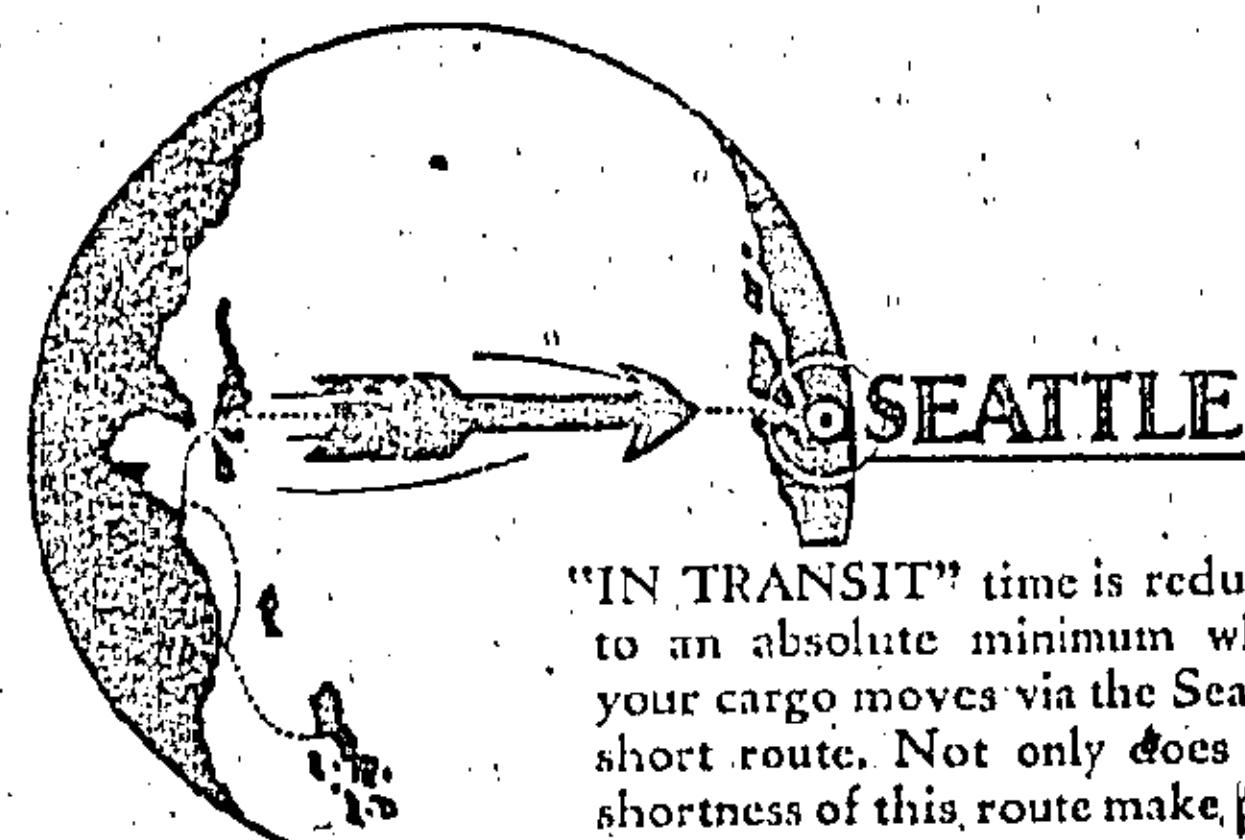
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EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.
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8.00 a.m. "SUI AN" | 3.00 p.m. "TAISHAN"
9.00 a.m. "TAISHAN" | 4.00 p.m. "SUI AN"

Monday, 1st August (Bank Holiday).
9.00 a.m. "SUI AN" (Excursion) | 8.00 a.m. "SUITAI"
2.00 p.m. "SUITAI" | 4.00 p.m. "SUI AN" (Excursion)

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'HAUNTED HOUSE.'

SUPERNATURAL MANIFESTATIONS IN KOWLOON.

Supposedly spiritual manifestations in an old unoccupied house in Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, have been drawing large crowds to the neighbourhood for two or three nights this week, and although the "ghost" has not actually walked, stories of most mysterious happenings are freely circulated.

The house is known as "Marguerite," a red brick house very near Kingscere, which has been empty for about six months. Someone walking past the place one night was struck by a stone, a common feature in connexion with "haunted houses," and since that time, it is stated that a light has been seen. Moving from one room to the other, like a will-o'-the-wisp, occasionally bursting into one of most unusual brilliance.

Amateur detectives have already been trying to solve the problem but thorough searches of the house have failed to reveal anything likely to throw light on the "mystery."

On Tuesday night over one thousand spectators are said to have waited for something to happen, and in spite of the wet weather, another big crowd loitered in the vicinity last evening. Even last night a lady stated that while she was walking past the house a shower of stones fell on her umbrella, and some soldiers declared most emphatically that they had seen lights.

The alleged mystery probably has a most simple explanation. The "stones" picked up are small pieces of plaster, and a feasible solution is that during the typhoon a number of fragments were carried into the leaves and branches of a large tree growing in front of the premises, which are brought down when stirred by a fair breeze.

Late last night the police entered the premises and securely fastened all entrances and it is unlikely that there will be any further supernatural activities.

It is stated that a baby of six months died in the house shortly before the departure of the last tenants.

THE PRINCE ON TEAM WORK.

A LASTING BRITISH TRAIT.

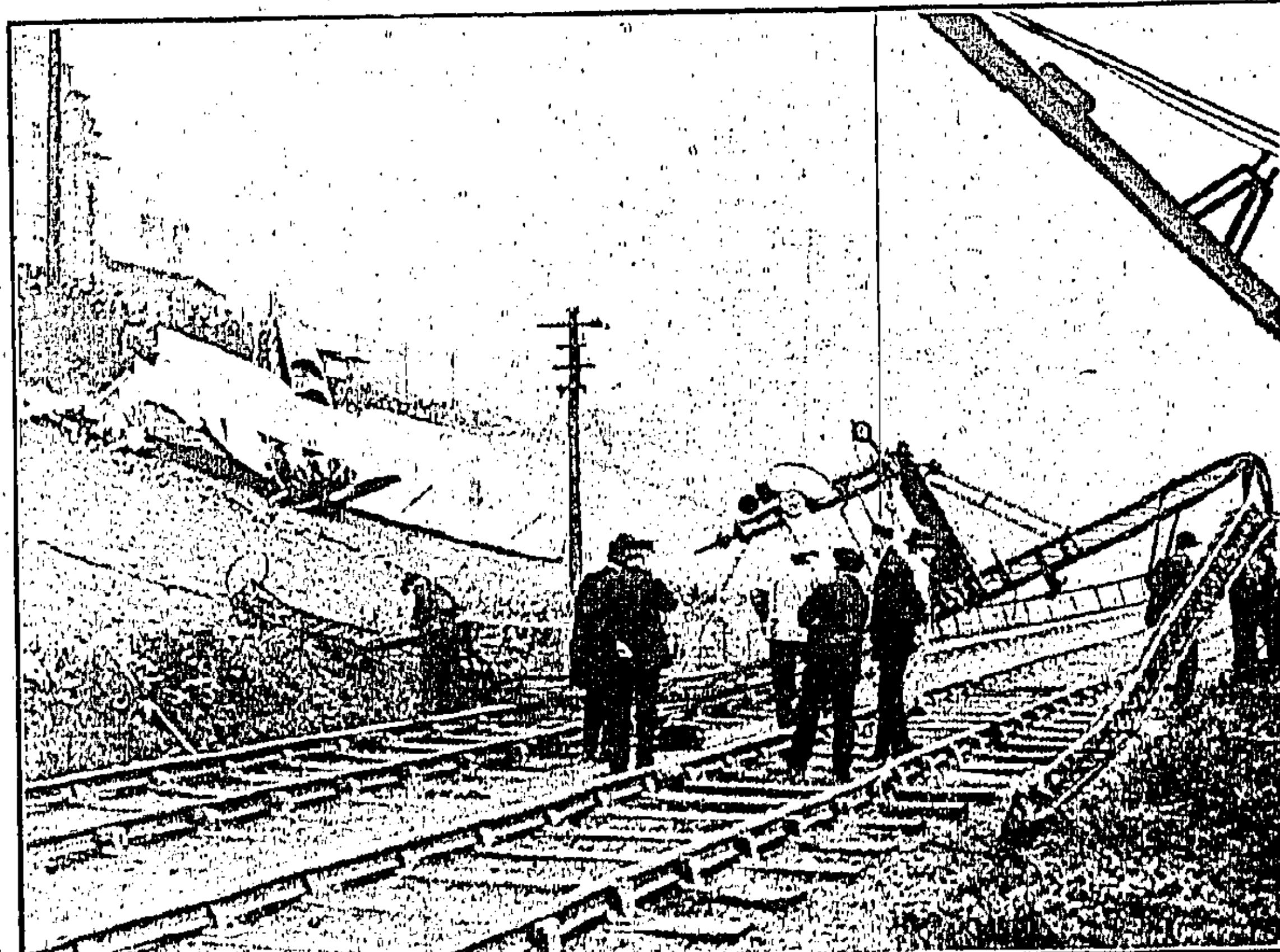
Lancaster, July 1.

The Prince of Wales brought sunshine into Lancashire to-day, and in return he has been acclaimed with wonderful enthusiasm by crowds of hundreds of thousands of excited, homely Lancashire people.

Their enthusiasm threw his time-table completely out of gear. It is doubtful if he ever had such a reception as was given him this afternoon in Blackpool, where he came to open a convalescent home overlooking the sea, paid for out of the Welfare Fund of the mining industry of Lancashire and Cheshire.

At Square's Gate he was presented with a giant stick of Blackpool Rock by a five-years-old miner's son, and with a red rose for his buttonhole by a little Salford girl. At Fylde he was presented with a 40lb. Lancashire cheese by the Great Eccles Agricultural Society and with a box of cigars.

PLANE CRASHES INTO RAILWAY SIGNAL.



The wreckage of an aeroplane and the railway signal into which it crashed at Pollokshields, Glasgow. The pilot, Flying Officer L. E. Falla, attached to the Royal Air Force Reserve, escaped practically uninjured.

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

INFECTED TONSILS HARM SYSTEM.

CAN INFECT THE BLOOD.

The majority of physicians to-day are convinced that infected tonsils have a definite relationship to the occurrence of heart disease, rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance.

This opinion is based on evidence accumulated particularly during the past 20 years, which shows that bacteria from infected tonsils can get into the blood and be carried by the blood to other parts of the body, where they set up secondary infections. Indeed, the evidence indicates that the tonsils are more likely to be the primary place of infection leading to rheumatism than either the teeth or any other place in the body.

Undoubtedly the removal of infected tonsils will prevent a recurrence of infection, although the removal of the tonsils is unlikely to cure any permanent changes that have already taken place as the result of well-established rheumatism.

Some of the persons who attack all medical procedures claim that removal of the tonsils may cause injury to the voice, or to the ears, or even be responsible for a greater likelihood of infection. There is not the slightest reason to believe that any such dangerous complications are likely to result.

Get Them Removed.

Hundreds of thousands of persons have had their tonsils removed without damage of any kind to their general health during the past twenty years, and the majority of evidence indicates that the general effect has been good. In most instances persons who have had their tonsils removed have suffered to a less extent with colds, with infections of the ears, or with infections of the sinuses.

Sometimes children who have been unable to gain weight and who have been generally ailing have improved in their nutrition and in their strength following the removal of their tonsils. A few physicians have even urged that the tonsils should be removed routinely from all persons.

There does not seem to be any reason to urge such a routine method. If the person suffers constantly with sore throat, if the tonsils are greatly enlarged, if there seems to be reason for believing that the tonsils are acting as foci of infection and setting up disturbances elsewhere in the body, these glands may be removed without question.

A good physician invariably examines the throat and the state of the tonsils in considering the cause and treatment of any disease.

The Prince's speech at the opening of the miners' home was marked by great sincerity and distinguished by this passage: "Some people nowadays say that we are losing the spirit of team work in this country. I dissociate myself from this idea, not through any blind optimism, but because I am convinced that the capacity of sinking our differences and pulling together as a united team is an inherent factor of our British character."

At Lytham the Rose Queen, surrounded by her pretty "court," claimed a smile as the Prince passed by and young women threw red roses in his way.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.
The Steamship.

"TOYOHASHI MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, 1927, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesday and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, July 27, 1927.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From Europe and Straits.
The Steamship.

"KAMO MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, 1927, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

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NYANZA	7,023	3 Aug. noon	Straits & Bombay
KASMUGAR	9,005	6 Aug. noon	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
SANTHIA	7,754	12th Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ARAFURA	6,000	29 July, 4 p.m.	{ Manil, Sandakan, Thurs.
TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	{ Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne.

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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers or Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
GARBETA	5,327	28 July, 5 p.m.	{ Shai, Moji, Kobe, & Osaka
DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	{ Shai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TANDA	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	Sh

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th
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Aug. 10	Seattle	Minneapolis	Sept. 6	C. brg. Chicago Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C. brg. Shanghai Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Boromarina	Sept. 21	C. brg. Shanghai Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homerica	Oct. 1	C. brg. Shanghai Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 15	C. brg. Shanghai Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C. brg. Shanghai Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C. brg. Shanghai Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C. brg. Shanghai Nov. 5
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 12	C. brg. Shanghai Nov. 18
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 16	C. brg. Shanghai Nov. 22
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania		

**TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, August 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th
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PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK ... August 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Aug. 8th, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 p.m.

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STRAITS & Calcutta ... Laisang Fri. 29th July at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yathing Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kun-sang Tues. 2nd Aug at 7 a.m.

Yokohama & Kobo

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang Wed. 3rd Aug at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow ... Yuensang Wed. 3rd Aug at noon

SANDAKAN ... Hinsang Fri. 5th Aug at 3 p.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta ... Hosang Satur. 6th Aug at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Waishing Sun. 7th Aug at 10 a.m.

Kobe via Amoy, S'hai, Kumsang Wed. 10th Aug at 7 a.m.

Moji & Yokohama

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hopsang Wed. 10th Aug at 10 a.m.

TIENTSIN ... Chipahng Wed. 10th Aug at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Fooching Wed. 17th Aug at 10 a.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta ... Fockang Fri. 18th Aug at 3 p.m.

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**RELATIONS OF CHINA AND
INDIA.**

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore attended a reception by the Straits Chinese at Singapore at the Garden Club at Singapore. There was a large gathering present, including Dr. Lim Boon Kong and many other leading members of the Straits Chinese community.

During the evening the poet spoke of his visit to China two years ago, when he was invited to visit the country, and he was very glad of the opportunity of meeting a great people. When he got there he felt that the Chinese were no strangers, and he was perfectly at home with them. He had a very cordial welcome and got to know the intellectual minds of China. He proposed an interchange of ideas between China and India and offered to send to the Peking National University a sanscrit scholar. A willingness was expressed to send a Chinese student to his university in India and everything was accordingly arranged, but the revolution broke out and upset the idea.

History of China.

Speaking of the ancient history of India, Dr. Tagore said that his study was incomplete because Indian students did not study the history of China. Most of the history which had been lost in ancient times had been translated into Chinese. A great treasure

had been lost in order to study history of the past great times they had to study Chinese history as well. He felt the greatest desire to revive the spirit of ancient times, the spirit of the unity of man. He looked to the past history of China to bridge the gulf which divided China and India and to unite them, not through commerce and politics, but through ideals of humanity.

Dr. Tagore answered questions which were asked him and remarked during his conversation with those around him that he thought Theosophy had done a lot of good in teaching the world their Eastern ideals, and to respect them, although he did not know very much about it himself.

Speaking of his institution in India, the poet said that the students worked there in an atmosphere which had a great influence on them. There were idealists in Europe who sympathized with his ideals and objects, and he had communication with them. It was an atmosphere in which all the different races of the world could interchange their thoughts and ideals and that in itself was an education. It was difficult for him to give an idea of what his place stood for. The Western guests who had visited the institution realised the sort of atmosphere he meant.

Chinese Ideals.

Dr. Tagore further stated that he had a very great love for the Chinese, not only because there was that memory of the great past when they came so close together, but also for their ideals, which were so human. He had been deeply drawn towards the country and he had a very profound desire to make it possible to open a channel of communication. Explaining the real character of his university, the Doctor said that it was not, as in the case of an ordinary university, an institution where a student learned certain subjects and then left the place, but where they could meet and be united in the relationship of spiritual fellowship. Research work was done but he did not see the use of awarding diplomas and making learning a marketable commodity which was not needed.

The students, he said in reply to another question, were not cut off from worldly affairs. There was real reconstruction work going on in his place of learning where there was no talking of politics from platforms. It was not an institution of a dreamer but at the same time it had its ideals. The rebel ex-husbands are presenting a memorandum to the State Legislature pointing out that times have changed, that wives are now able to earn sufficient for their maintenance, and that husbands separated from them should not be required to do more than provide for any children resulting from their bankrupt marriages.

As a protest against the law, 30 ex-husbands have gone to jail rather than pay the alimony ordered by the courts.

Human Culture.

Touching on another subject, Dr. Tagore said that it was not impossible to bring together all the races of the world and try to study them with a disinterested attitude of mind, and a detached attitude of mind, which was necessary in order to know truth in its larger aspect. It was not only possible: it was being done in Europe, but was neglected in Asia.

There were no cultures which were diametrically opposite. If it was thought that there were, some unity should be found to reconcile them. It was the darkness of ignorance which made things so difficult. Hatred existed not because they knew each other but because they did not know each other. If it was said that there were things which were contradictory in human culture it was said because they did not know. When they knew the different cultures well, then they would have sympathy.

JAPANESE TRADE.

**BIG DECLINES IN EXPORTS
AND IMPORTS.**

The following details of Japan's trade during the first half of this year have been supplied by the Japanese Consulate General.

The foreign trade of the country during the first half year showed an excess of imports over exports amounting to 284 million yen. Comparing these figures with those of last year it is shown that exports and imports have decreased by 44 million yen and 153 million respectively. On the port side raw silk increased by 42 million, refined sugar by a million, and canned goods by a million.

Exports of cotton piece goods were 36 million yen lower than last year, coal four million, and china-ware four million.

On the import side improvements were shown in paddy and rice by 85 million yen, wool nine million, sugar nine million, and coal four million. Among the decreases in imports were raw cotton to the value of 101 million yen, wheat 36 million, oil cakes 18 million, sulphuric ammonia eight million, iron and steel seven million, lumber seven million, and machinery five million.

The principal causes of the decline in the export trade were the unfavourable demand abroad owing to the recovery of the gold exchange, the fall in the silver market, and unsettled conditions in China. The dullness of the home market was largely responsible for the decline in imports.

Despite the gloomy signs distinguishable in the exports market, favourable ones are seen in the decline of silver and the shortage of stock on the China market.

The foreign trade of Japan during June is shown in the following figures:

Exports 179 million yen.
Imports 180 million yen.

Excess of imports. 1 million.

Japan's trade with China last month was as follows:

Exports 42 million yen.
Imports 23 million yen.

Excess of exports. 19 million yen.

AN ANTI-ALIMONY LEAGUE.

**EX-HUSBANDS JOIN IN
THOUSANDS.**

husbands have organised an Anti-Alimony Association, which aims at the abolition of the law that provides wives deserving, and otherwise, with the right, after separation or divorce, to live at their expense.

Fifteen thousand divorces are granted yearly in Chicago and twice as many separations. Two-thirds of the wives concerned are granted alimony, and this averages \$4 a week. Members of the Anti-Alimony Association estimate that their yearly ex-matrimonial pay-roll amounts to \$2,000,000.

Three of the leading judges of Chicago, each of whom decides hundreds of divorce cases monthly, are lending their support to the association and its campaign against "gold digging" by unworthy wives.

Gao Rather Than Pay.

"Alimony," says Judge Thomas J. Lynch, "is as out of date as a horse and buggy." It debauches the morale of society," adds Judge Harry Lewis, "and is frequently the weapon which selfish wives use to threaten their husbands."

The rebel ex-husbands are presenting a memorandum to the State Legislature pointing out that times have changed, that wives are now able to earn sufficient for their maintenance, and that husbands separated from them should not be required to do more than provide for any children resulting from their bankrupt marriages.

As a protest against the law, 30 ex-husbands have gone to jail rather than pay the alimony ordered by the courts.

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11		
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2		
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23		
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13		
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4		
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25		
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22		

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WESLEY'S HISTORIC BIRTHPLACE.

METHODISTS TO ACQUIRE EPWORTH RECTORY.

Widespread interest has been aroused by the proposal to purchase Epworth Vicarage—the Wesley home on the borders of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire—by the Wesleyan connexions.

The scheme is its original form was confined to an appeal for funds to restore this historic home of the great preacher, but now followers throughout the world of the religion he founded are anxious to secure the house as a permanent tribute to his memory. The plan receives a fresh impetus from the fact that only a few weeks ago a no less famous vicarage at Haworth—the Yorkshire home of the Brontës—was purchased for the nation. It is felt that similar steps should be taken to ensure the future of the one at Epworth, which, like its Northern neighbour, is visited by tourists from all parts of the world.

The Rev. Walter H. Armstrong of the Wesleyan Methodist London Mission and Extension Fund explained to an *Observer* representative yesterday that of all places associated with Wesley his birthplace was, perhaps, held in the greatest regard by his 40,000,000 followers.

"The present proposal," he said, "is as yet unofficial. The position is that the rectory has become dilapidated to an extent which has led the rector to appeal through a well-known Methodist—Sir Thomas Rowbotham, of Stockport

—for help. A number of Wesleyans have responded gladly to the appeal, but now it is felt that a more important consideration arises. While the rector is a man of broad sympathies, whose attitude towards Methodism has been exceedingly kind, in many quarters it is felt that the time is now opportune to purchase the rectory and keep it in the hands of followers of Wesley for all time.

The suggestion receives added weight from the fact that the better-known places with which Wesley was associated are in the hands of the Anglican Church—as the Charterhouse School and Lincoln College, Oxford—and the only building we possess having and very definite memories is the Wesley Chapel in the City road."

Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart., one of the best-known lay figures in the denomination, was not impressed by the proposals. "I think it extremely doubtful whether the rectory can be purchased, and, even so, the question arises as to what use is to be made of it," he said.

ANSWER TO TYPIST'S PRAYERS.

INTERVENTION BY A KINDLY SAINT.

A REINSTATEMENT.

Budapest is discussing a recent occurrence (testified to by reliable witnesses), which the religious accept as a miracle, the physically minded as a successful materialisation, and the sceptical as an optical illusion.

The scene of this manifestation was one of the Governmental offices, in which the final reduction of the staff, required by the reconstruction programme, was being effected. One of the dismissed employees, a girl typist, who supported an aged mother, was seriously troubled over her situation, as there seemed no likelihood of her securing another equally remunerative post. One day, the biography of St. Theresa of Lisieux accidentally came into her hands, and after reading the story of "Little Theresa," the Carmelite nun, who died in Budapest in 1897, at the age of twenty-four—the youngest saint in the Calendar—the girl decided to make a "Novena," or nine days' appeal, to the saint.

The ninth and last visit to the Carmelite Church happened to fall on the day when the typist's employment ended. On this morning she worked received an unannounced visit from a young nun. On being asked what she desired, the nun said that she had come to plead for the reinstatement of the dismissed typist. The chief declared himself unable to move in the matter; but, when the nun firmly announced her intention of remaining until he decided to grant her request, he was surprised to find himself agreeing to revoke the dismissal.

The door had scarcely closed on the departing nun when the typist knocked and entered. The chief, nonplussed at his inexplicable capitulation, told her to call back the nun she had sent to plead her cause. But the girl denied all knowledge of the nun, and when the employee in the outer rooms and the hall porter were questioned, it transpired that no nun had been seen to enter the building.

A scene of confusion followed, during which the tearful typist, pleading her innocence, drew from her satchel a little book, and saying, "This is the only nun I know anything about!" displayed the photograph of St. Theresa, at sight of which the chief declared without hesitation, "Yes; that was she!"

It is, perhaps, superfluous to add that the typist remains at her post.

THE SHOT OPERA SINGER.

ACCUSED WIFE'S STORY OF BETRAYAL.

The trial of Frau Nelly Grosvesc for shooting dead her Rumanian husband, the celebrated tenor opera singer, began at the end of June in Vienna. Fifty witnesses are to be examined. Frau Grosvesc, who is now 31, was divorced four years ago by her first husband, Major Caltun, an Australian, because of her intimacy with M. Grosvesc, whom she afterwards married. The court was crowded with leading members of Austrian society.

M. Grosvesc was shot four months ago after a squabble with his wife, who wanted to accompany him to Berlin, suspecting that he would meet another woman, Frau Stransky.

Tall and thin, with a black mourning dress falling to her ankles, Frau Grosvesc spent three hours giving her evidence. She justified her jealousy of Frau Stransky by describing how, when she was ill, she went to a sitting-room in their flat and found her husband with this woman, but consented to keep silent to avert a scandal.

Describing the shooting, she said her husband threw her clothes from his trunk, refusing to take her to Berlin, but she replaced them, locked the trunk and took the key, whereupon he struggled with her, recovered the key by force, and was going away when she fired. She could not remember where she found the pistol. She accused her husband of brutality, extravagance, rambling, and immorality.

SLAVE-RAIDERS ROUTED.

FRENCH GARRISON'S FIGHT.

Paris: A French station on the African Atlantic coast near the frontier of the Spanish zone was attacked on June 13 by a strong band of Moorish raiders. This portion of the Spanish zone is notorious for its slave-raiders, who have on several occasions attacked the pilots and passengers of French aeroplanes which have had to alight in the Rio Oro district by accident.

Punitive expeditions have been sent out by the French, but they have always been obliged to cease their pursuit when the raiders retreated across the frontier of the Spanish zone.

The attack was intended as a surprise, but the French garrison was prepared and after a set-to the Moorish slave-raiders were routed with heavy loss.

GOAT GETTERS.

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OUR NEED OF SEA-POWER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

comment on the proposals of the other Powers. The statement which I am going to read is therefore designed only to remove any misunderstanding which, if it continued uncorrected, could not but impede the prospects of success.

Unsound Suspicion.

"The conference on naval disarmament now sitting at Geneva have discussed important points in technical committees, and at the plenary conferences, but despite the efforts of our delegates at Geneva, a serious misapprehension of the attitude of His Majesty's Government still prevails in some quarters. His Majesty's Government have even been charged with a desire to destroy that equality of sea-power, as between the United States of America and the British Empire, which the Washington Conference contemplated—a suspicion for which there is no foundation.

"The invitation of the President of the United States to take part in the disarmament conference was understood by His Majesty's Government to be based on his desire to develop the policy of the Washington Conference, by diminishing yet further naval expenditure, while maintaining national security. With this twofold end, His Majesty's Government are in complete agreement, and they desire to measure the merits of every proposal by the degree to which it furthers this twofold end:

"It is on this principle that they have proposed to diminish the size and armament of battleships, while leaving unaltered the numbers fixed at Washington. It is for this reason also, that they suggest the limitation in number and armament of the large fighting cruisers, on principles similar to those adopted at Washington for battleships. This proposal, like the first, would greatly diminish national expenditure without endangering national safety.

The Small Cruisers.

"The questions connected with small cruisers are of more complicated character. The strength of the fleets can be stated in figures and compared with precision. Their primary function is to fight others, and, speaking broadly, they can easily be compared with each other. No such simplicity of looking at the subject is possible in the case of small cruisers employed for police purposes in times of peace, and necessary for the protection of lines of communication in time of war. Geographical considerations cannot be rationally ignored. It can hardly be denied, as was clearly stated by us when accepting the President's invitation, that such vessels are of vital necessity to an Empire whose widely scattered parts are divided from each other by seas and oceans, and whose most populous part is dependent for its daily bread on sea-borne trade, and which would perish if unable to protect its external trade.

"It has to be noted further, that the sea routes, on which Britain depends for her existence, are largely in narrow waters bordered by other states. This is not the case with the United States whose most important lines of communication are either on land within her own frontiers or along her own coasts. These circumstances received due consideration at Washington in 1922, and have not lost any of their importance.

No Dictation.

"But it is hardly necessary to say that His Majesty's Government, while urging our special position, are far from claiming the least right to dictate a small cruisers policy to the other Powers. They accept general principles which, as they understand them, underlie the President's policy, that no maritime Power should maintain a larger navy than is required for its own security. To translate this into figures for reasons already given, far more difficulties arise in the case of small cruisers than in the case of the larger types of surface vessels.

Anything resembling the quasi-permanent formula adopted at Washington for battleships, is quite inapplicable to this class of vessels. It becomes even more inapplicable when strength is estimated in terms of gross tonnage without reference to numbers or armament.

"Two nations, each possessing 100,000 tons of battleships may be regarded without serious error as being so far equal in fighting powers. No such statement can reasonably be made about two nations each of which has its ten cruisers of 5,000 tons. It all depends upon circumstances, and it is thought that naval experts would probably agree that if it came to fighting, more numerous but smaller vessels would stand but a poor chance against their more powerful but less numerous opponents. Any country which

HANKOW TO BEAT NANKING?

(Continued from Page 1.)

on various stores, some of the men, being given shore leave. The Kar-mala was due to leave here at four o'clock this afternoon.

The Gloucestershires and Durhams left Bombay and Calcutta respectively on January 27. The former were on board the transports Vasma and the Durhams on the Taklwa. They arrived in Hongkong on February 7 and 8 respectively and sailed almost immediately for Shanghai, arriving there on February 12.

They are now returning to their stations in India having been away a little over six months.

TEA DUTIES.**Nanking Relents.**

Shanghai, July 27.—As the result of a petition from the Shanghai Tea Merchants' Association, the Nanking Government announces that, until further notice, boxed tea, tea bricks, and tea dust will be exempted from all export taxes.—Reuter.

CULTURAL UNITY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a real meeting place for the individual cultures of each nation, which once established, we shall be able to know each other better. Then that feeling of estrangement could be diminished and it is my hope that in the future we shall be united in a proper spirit of spiritual co-operation—for that only is the link which will bind nation and nation."

Impressions.

Dr. Tagore is inspired by a great ideal; that in the meeting of East and West on the common ground of the search for truth, that understanding shall be established which will bridge in no other manner possible the great gulf between East and West.

That is a noble ideal, but the impressions of the interviewer are of a patriot rather than of one whose love for his native land has been lost in an overwhelming flood of visionary ideals. It is no detraction of the poet to say that he is first and last, an Indian patriot. Indeed, his university was primarily intended for the purpose of welding together the vastly different races of India, by abolishing caste and religious prejudice. In the common labour of philosophical research it was hoped that the result would be achieved of a mutual understanding between and binding of the races of the East. Then came his eventful visit to Europe, when, as he says, touched by the appeal he had unconsciously made to European culture, he conceived the great idea to which he has given such apt expression in his interview.

What his experiment may achieve is in the future. But it is remarkable that at his university, people of all religious beliefs actually meet in common worship—Christian, Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist—and Dr. Tagore explained it in a few words: "Behold all the religions," he said, "we all bask in the same sunlight."

for any reason was obliged to distribute its available tonnage among smaller craft would be at a permanent disadvantage compared with one which was able to adopt a different scheme. There would be nominal parity, but real inequality."

Discussion To Be Renewed.

Answering a question by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labourite, Sir Austin Chamberlain promised an early opportunity for discussion in November, when the House reassembled after the summer recess.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) asked whether Sir Austin Chamberlain could deny a statement repeated abroad with reference to 600,000 tons of cruisers said to have been demanded by the British delegates. Sir Austin said that delegates never mentioned 600,000 tons, and therefore he could give an assured denial.

Answering further questions, Sir Austin said: "The basis of the conference is, we understand, and the President's own intention is to reconcile the limitations of armaments with national security, and that is the basis on which any conference for the limitation of armaments can ever be brought to a successful issue."—British Wireless.

The Delegates Return.

London, July 27.—Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil have left for Geneva. Mr. Bridgeman interviewed by Reuter declared that Britain's position was fundamentally unchanged. Lord Cecil said that the outlook was hopeful but the position was unquestionably critical.—Reuter.

SUN INSURANCE.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The annual report and accounts for the year ending December, 1926, issued by the Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., London, which Company Messrs. John Manners and Co. Ltd., represent in Hongkong and South China, states:

Fire Account.—The net premiums amounted to £2,527,078 9s. 2d. as compared with £2,384,051 5s. 1d. in the previous year. The net Losses paid and outstanding, including Contributions to Fire Brigades, were £1,131,368 3s. 3d. as against £1,117,940 8s. 0d. in the previous year. The credit balance of £377,756 13s. 2d., which includes £23,922 6s. 1d. for net interest, has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Personal Accident Account.—The net premiums have increased by £3,397 10s. 2d. to £34,068 0s. 0d. The Losses paid and outstanding were £11,761 11s. 2d. including net interest of £1,004 12s. 0d. the credit balance of £26,267 14s. 0d. has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Employers' Liability Account.—The net premiums were £159,467 8s. 3d., showing an increase of £3,397 15s. 1d. on the figure for 1925. The claims paid and outstanding were £82,114 8s. 0d. an increase of £13,580 0s. 0d. over those of the previous year. Including net interest of £5,756 10s. 0d. the credit balance of £35,870 0s. 0d. has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Burglary and General Account.—The net premiums were £275,107 1s. 8d. as compared with £178,203 15s. 9d. in the previous year, and the claims paid and outstanding were £82,615 7s. 2d. as against £413,384 13s. 3d. in 1925. The credit balance of £37,628 13s. 2d. including net interest of £16,005 0s. 5d., has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Marine Account.—The net premiums amounted to £297,682 7s. 8d. as compared with £231,089 7s. 8d. in the previous year. The net Losses paid and outstanding were £210,355 9s. 3d. including net interest of £8,655 17s. 9d. the credit balance of £28,655 17s. 9d. has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Profit and Loss Account.—The net premiums brought forward from 1925 amounted to £682,938 15s. 0d. and after paying Dividends, less Tax, of £190,500 there remained a balance of £492,438 15s. 0d. This, by the operations of the year, after deducting £25,446 19s. 4d. in respect of Changes incurred in the registration of the Office under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, has been increased to £1,023,667 0s. 1d. and from this amount there has been carried to Pension Fund £50,000, to the Reserve in the Burglary and General Account £30,000, to the Reserve in the Marine Account £20,000, and to the General Reserve Fund £100,000, leaving a balance of £223,667 0s. 1d. The amount carried to General Reserve brings that Fund up to £750,000.

An interim Dividend of ten shillings per share, less Income Tax, was paid in January last absorbing £96,000, and the Directors have declared a further Dividend (being the 40th since the foundation of the Office) of eleven shillings per share, less Income Tax, payable on the 1st of July, which will require a further sum of £106,975, leaving unappropriated £620,632 0s. 1d.

Funds.—The Total Funds of the Office will now stand at £5,705,723 15s. 4d.

INSURANCE OF THE UNEMPLOYED.**AN AMENDING BILL.**

London, July 27.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Bill, mentioned in the King's Speech on February 8, to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1920 to 1926.—Reuter.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:

1. Hector Berlioz. 2. Jakob von Haydn, a Hungarian general, who was renowned by his military talents, 1848, working in the Hungarian rebellion.
3. Sophie Scholl, a girl, deaf, dumb and blind from birth, who became a university student and journalist.
4. William Park, an American, statue of St. Sylvester, Worcester.
5. Galatia, wife of Herodotus, the Greek historian.
6. Bernhard Falvey, famous actor.
7. Wallace, a dog.
8. Galatia, wife of Herodotus, the Greek historian.
9. Paul Quicke's "fair lady."
10. Raymond Hawkins, aged 20, a student, who was found guilty of demanding £75 from the manager of the Midland Bank, Atricham, by menaces, was sent to Borstal for three years. Hawkins raised a pistol at the manager and demanded notes. He bolted when an assistant appeared, and squirted ammonium from a water-pistol into the face of a policeman who tried to stop him.

QUEEN'S THURSDAY TO SATURDAY

Starting promptly at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, 9.20.



WITH

W.C. FIELDS

JAMES KIRKWOOD

HARRISON FORD

ADAPTED BY

JESSIE LASKY

ILLUSTRATION BY

CAROL DEMPSTER

MILDRED COOPER

CHARLES COOPER

JOHN STURGEON

JOHN STURGEON

JOHN STURGE